The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,027—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
†	ASSAM	3990	500	T. F. Creery	Saturday, 15th April.
Ex.	M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	[illegible] Horne	Saturday, 22nd April.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adams	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3990	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
††	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
††	ASSAM	3990	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moale	16th "
††	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April 17th May. 14th June.
3rd May 31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,250	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 20th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th April, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busaire, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUNDA," 868 tons, on the 15th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

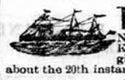
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NOTICE.



FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES to EUROPE may be had by a limited Number of Passengers, in the "S. S. KNIGHT TEMPLAR," 4,188 Tons Registered, SAILING for ANTWERP on or about the 20th instant. Electric Light throughout.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	13th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th April 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

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FOR EVENING WEAR.

GENTS' WHITE KID GLOVES,
Re. 1-12 Per Pair.

GENTS' WHITE DRESS BOWS,
BEST QUALITY, Each 8 Annas.

GENTS' BLACK DRESS SOCKS,
Rs. 3-2 Per Pair.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.

IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.

IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.

IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.

IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment.
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IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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No. 9, HUMM M STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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BY

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL.

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ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THESE HIGH-CLASS PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

They are noted for their Toughness and Strength, and are eminently adapted for the use of Architects and Engineers.

MOUNTED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Sectional Drawing and Tracing Papers with rulings mathematically correct.

Paper and Chemicals for use in the Ferro-prussiate Heliographic copying process for Plans, Maps, &c.

Colours, Brushes, and all Materials for the use of Architects, Engineers, Artists, &c.

Full Particulars and Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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PARKER'S COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Damiana has been largely employed by Physicians for some years past, and the Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which it has proved itself to be a most useful non-irritating Sexual Tonic. In this preparation other Tonics are combined with the Damiana, which act on the nerves, muscles, and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES.

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR, with a thorough knowledge of "Retouching." Apply with testimonials and samples of work, if any, within 1st May, 1893, stating the salary desired, to

SEVAGRAM,
30, Market Street, Secunderabad, Deccan.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
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THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8 "	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality	Rs. 29-8 "	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality	Rs. 32-0 "	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0 "	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8 "	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8 "	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 33-8 "	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, Size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	0
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH,
GRAND SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE
"LALLA ROOKH."
In 3 Acts, by L. A. MASSA, Esq.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH,
The Indian Comic Opera, in 2 Acts,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

Mr. HARRY STANLEY in his Grand Impersonation of My es Nee-Copaleen, with Songs and Jig.
PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street.
Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

TOWN HALL.

HERR CARL WALTHER'S THIRD GRAND CONCERT

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1893,

At which he will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers:—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Anderson Clark. Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, M. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H E. Moore Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack.

Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning will act as accompanyists.
Tickets of Admission, Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Unreserved, Re. 1, can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Doors open at 9. To commence at 9-30 o'clock
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME:—

1 Violin....LE TRILLE DU DIABLE .....Tartini.
a Larghetto, b Allegro, c Grave, d Allegro Assai (devils shake.)
HERR CARL WALTHER.
2 Song .....Cans't Thou Believe? .....Giordani.
MR. ANDERSON CLARK.
3 Violin.... { Springlied .....Mendelssohn.
Menuet.....Mozart.
HERR CARL WALTHER.
4 Song .....Orpheus with his Lute .....Sullivan.
MISS N. TUDBALL.
5 Glee ....It was a Lover .....Luard Selby.
By Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
6 Violin ...Hungarian Air and March. .....Sarasate.
(With effects of Harmonics.)
HERR CARL WALTHER.
Interval of 10 Minutes.
1 Glee .....The Carnovale .....Rossini.
By Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
2 Violin ...Scenes de Ballat .....Beriot.
HERR CARL WALTHER.
3 Song ....Regrets .....Schubert.
MR. ANDERSON CLARK.
4 Piano { Menuet .....Paderewski.
{ Chauson Negre .....Goschalk.
MR. R. WENNING.
5 Song .... Where the Bee Sucks .....Dr. Orne.
Miss N. TUDBALL
6 Violin.... Le Menestrier .....Wieniawski.
HERR CARL WALTHER.
7 Glee.... Good Night, Good Night, Beloved. Pinsuti.
By Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PALACE OF WONDERS

ON MAIDAN, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE, GAIETY THEATRE.
"WATER NYMPH"
"ROLLA,"
and "SWINGING HEAD"
Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.
Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 7 to 11 p.m.
By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
ADMISSION, 8 annas. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants, 4 annas.

GENT'S "SPECIAL" VALUE.

HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rs. 8-8 PER DOZEN.
WHITE & COLOURED
BORDERS,
HEM STITCHED.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES, KEROSINE and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1893, at 12 Noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfill the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 11th April, 1893.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Venerable the ARCHDEACON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 13th April, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR JETHA TRICAM, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NAVIVAHU, widow of Jetha Tricum, the Executrix named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 8th Day of April, 1893.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD, of the Madras Civil Service, formerly residing at 8, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, but late of Philipburn, Selkirk, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Philipburn aforesaid on or about the 8th day of August, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicils thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 7th day of April, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of JULIA MARY BALLARD, widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such administrators on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Julia Mary Ballard, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 12th day of April, 1893.

BROWN and MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING.
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS, FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)
WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF
SEANCES
AT
EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

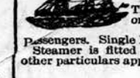
Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,
ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.
EIGHT ANNAS.

HERR ALB. FRIEDENTHAL CONCERT,

FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
HERR ALB. FRIEDENTHAL
Will give a GRAND FAREWELL
PIANO-RECITAL
AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

PROGRAMME:—Beethoven's Sonata, Appassionata; WAGNER'S Spinning Song; SCHUMANN'S Novelette; CHOPIN'S Polonaise in A Flat etc.; GRIEG'S Several New Pieces; LISZT'S 12th Rhapsody; besides KJERULF, BRAHMS, CORELLI, RUBINSTEIN, FRIEDENTHAL, etc.
TICKETS—Rs. 3 at the same Hotel.



THE S. S. "KNIGHT COMMANDER," 4,306 Tons, Captain J. Thomas, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 25th April.
Excellent First-class accommodation for Passengers. Single Fare Rs. 120.
Steamer is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For other particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

FOR SALE.

S. M. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

AN AUCTION of UNSERVICEABLE RAILWAY STORES, comprising of miscellaneous hardware, Tools and Plant, Timber and Permanent Way Materials, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1893, at 7 a.m., at the Store Depot, at Nandyal.
N. B.—Terms strictly Cash.

H. WEIR,
Officiating Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, 3rd April, 1893.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ENGINEER'S MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR SALE.

PORTABLE ENGINES, Priestman's 5-Ton Cranes with grabs and dredgers, Portable self-propelling 3-Ton crane, Steam hoists and Winches, Hydraulic riveters, Air compressors, concrete mixers, Pulsometers with Boilers, Bull's, Wild's, and Bell's Dredgers, Crab winches and sundry small tools, &c.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, by whom offers for the above will be received.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 13th March, 1893.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK
AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340-48 Tons.
Nett Register	1885-03 Tons.
Length	336-0 feet.
Breadth	37-4 feet.
Depth	27-2 feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to
APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury
One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્‌ટુલા શેઇખાદમની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary

THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND EXCHANGE.
NOW READY.

FULL REPORT of DEPUTATION from the PUBLIC SERVICES of MADRAS.
With Reply of H. E. LORD WENLOCK.
Post Free (in India) on Receipt of Four Annas in Stamps.
Address: Manager, *Madras Times*, Madras.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 18th April, 1893, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.
II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five Members of Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election;
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1893.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1893, at 2 P.M., for transacting the following business:—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1892.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, to SATURDAY, the 29th day of April 1893, both days inclusive.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FREERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FREERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
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LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34 "
Three "	do.	" 36 "
Five "	do.	" 40 "
Five "	Special do.	" 42 "

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
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(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3¼ " " " 4 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

MRS MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for care entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs: 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER.'
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMASKEATING, London.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted: First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,065
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10	270
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	190
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	40
Bapty Brothers	5,625	200	185	10	90
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Mahamoo Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Philips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	23
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		10½

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	00'75	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil. 40	325
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2850	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	375xd
Madhapara Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	165
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munnur M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	695
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 25 div	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Shed and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	500	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Limited	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	305
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,035
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	425xd
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	420xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Franjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	695xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	665
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 35	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	945
Jaffer Ali	600	600	600	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7. 5
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,597½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Moraji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Somaiedas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 80	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	990xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishiner C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	980	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-5
China Leat	"	26-4 Nominal.
Spain, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	26-4 "
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-8
Do. Drazoes	"	16-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 171 do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	226 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five Francs	"	331

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union Meeting, 9 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Thyra (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Byculla (s), from Rangoon ; and Thisbie (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; Ataka (s), Marseilles ; Khiva (s), Jedda ; Moewe (German cruiser) Zanzibar ; Naderi (s), Jedda ; and Shanghai (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naderi entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Sabarmati and La Seyne left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Warrnambool entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Kt. Templar and Taif yesterday ; and the s. s. Kt. of St. George and Ataka left it on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-day.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—The meeting of the above Institution will be held on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Inadvertently it was announced in our columns as to take place yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,832, the daily average being 155. The total of new patients was 909.

RESULT OF PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—On Tuesday last, Issak Fatey, a Mahomedan lad, about six years of age, was playing with a box of matches, which got ignited, and his clothes took fire. Issak was seriously burnt all over the body, and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE LATE MR. BENGALEE.—Hemkuvarbai, widow of the late Mr. Ramji Madha, has sent a sum of Rs. 500 to the honorary secretary of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association for the purpose of applying the same to the fund subscribed by the relations and friends of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, to perpetuate his name in connection with the schools.

LINGARD'S POLITECHNIC.—This exhibition, which is in its fourth week of popularity, still continues to be largely attended, and some several novelties have been added. The Cyclorama, Tradesman's Vision, and Zoological wonders are closely inspected, and the Centennal City is always a subject of admiration. Madame Gitana is very popular among all.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening.

March	The Wanderer—O. Stella.
Overture	Military—Embury.
Valse	Autograph—Strauss.
The Watchparade Characterpiece	Eilenberg.
Grand Selection	Chavaliers Coster Songs Ch. Godfrey.
Galop	Mistral—Desormes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Velji Kolidas and Nemidas Kolidas were brought up on a charge of theft in respect of sundry gold and silver ornaments and some pieces of wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 431, belonging to Mithibai, widow of Jairam. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused, whilst Mr. S. B. Kapadia watched the proceedings on behalf of Narotum Pragji, from whose shop the stolen property was recovered. The complainant, it appears, on the 8th instant, at 10 a. m., locked the doors of her room and went out, and on her return sometime after she was informed that the two accused, who were her neighbours, entered her room during her absence and removed the property. The matter was reported to the police, and Inspector Nelmes arrested the accused. On inquiries the police were enabled to trace the stolen property to a shop, at Falkland Road. Narotum Pragji, the owner of the shop, produced the box with certain property in it ; but Rs. 60 in cash and some ornaments were found missing. The first accused said that the box was broken open at the shop of Narotum, and a portion of the property was given to him ; but Narotum denied the allegation, and said that the box was left at his shop in his absence, and he did not know anything about it. The Magistrate, upon the evidence before the court, convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Babul Balaji appeared, yesterday, to answer the charge of causing hurt by means of a stick to his wife, Dhondi Parvattee, a girl, aged about twelve years. The girl was married to the accused some years ago, but being a minor, used to live with her mother Bhimee. A few days ago the accused took her to his own place. The accused being enraged at her domestic indifference assaulted her with a stick, causing injuries on her thighs and other parts of the body. The girl was locked up in a room while being assaulted so as to prevent the neighbours and relations from interfering. Evidence was called to show that the accused was in the habit of ill-treating his wife, and that he frequently assaulted her. The accused in his defence said that he was compelled to take such a course, and beat the girl, because she did not behave well. She was often told by the accused to leave off the friendship of bad persons, but she did not listen to him. The girl was of a bad character, and he had, as her husband and guardian to remonstrate with her. The Magistrate, having examined the marks of assault, said that he had never before seen such a brutal assault. His Worship did not think the circumstance of the case would be met by his inflicting a fine upon the accused, who was, therefore, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

26-92—Ardesir H and D—Tar Mahomed Hajee Bawa Arab vs Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Summary Sit for Consent Decree in Chambers.

167-93—Brown and M—Muncekjee Morwanjee Dalal and another vs Bazonjee Pallonjee Palkiwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

403-92—Little, S N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co. Ld—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

128-92—Chalk W and S—Henry William Richardson vs Frederick Hall Kirby—Craigie L and O.

475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria—vs Tar Mahomed Hajee Arbi and others—Ardesir H and D

513-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.

514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Valleo—Brown and M.

515-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and B.

254-92—Shamrao P—For a pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.

600-91—M N Suklatwalla—Mahomed Esmail bin Kutbudin vs Molvi Abdul Kader Jitayker and others—Nanu and H.

131-92—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariambu and others—Wadia and G.

222-92—Furdonjee P Pavri—Thucker Chogpal Jaitha vs Thucker Jeitha Dhunjee—E Wilkin.

102-92—Framjee—Ragoonath Venayek Pandit vs Haridas Kureejee—Payne, G and S.

675-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kessurbai vs Canjee Purbut and others—Payne, G and S.

WITH reference to the case of the two gunners, William Hyland and Patrick Tolly, of the 70th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, who were sentenced by Mr. F. E. Elliott, at the sitting of the Allahabad District Sessions, the other day, to eight months' rigorous imprisonment each for having caused grievous hurt and simple hurt to three natives, the Judge in passing his order said that according to the evidence Hyland was not so drunk as Tolly. He said he could make no distinction between them. Neither of them was exonerated by the fact of his being intoxicated, seeing that they became so of their own free will and knowledge. Both were in liquor, and, as there was nothing, except Hyland's statement that he received a blow on the back, to show that they had any kind of quarrel with any one, presumably neither of them would have severely assaulted the sufferers, two of whom were old men, if they had been in the full possession of their senses. The Judge held that the offence was a serious one and called for substantial punishment. At the same time he took into consideration that the accused were drunk and scarcely knew what they were doing ; that the three separate assaults were all committed in one and the same mad fit of intoxication ; that there was no evidence of previous bad character ; that the accused had made no attempt to pretend innocence. Therefore he sentenced each to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE "Rast Goftar" writes : Dr. Cowasji Hormusji has been re-elected Chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr. Geary was offered the place, but he had to decline the honour on account of pressure of other work. The Standing Committee is responsible for a good deal of actual work, and the largest share of it falls to the chairman. So the recipient of the honour has to make a return for it in the additional trouble which is associated with the office. Dr. Cowasji must have acquitted himself of his duties to satisfaction ; otherwise, he would not have been appointed chairman for another year by the unanimous voice of his peers. By long practice, Dr. Cowasji has succeeded in making himself a useful and prominent Municipal Councillor.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Gujerati" remarks : As we anticipated some time ago, the rules for the enlargement of the Bombay Legislative Council have produced almost universal disappointment. The local Government have acted in such a half-hearted manner that it would have been a wonder if the people had accepted them without a protest. While Bengal and the North-West Provinces have obtained the maximum number of members, this presidency, which is perhaps the most advanced province in India, has been treated in an unjustifiably conservative spirit. We could have well understood the new rules if Government had been left to their own ingenuity to devise them. But both the Presidency Association and the Provincial Conference has placed before the authorities a well thought-out scheme embodying excellent suggestions. If Government had considered them with care, we feel perfectly sure the present rules, which are open to serious objection, would never have been promulgated. They cannot be defended on any principle of consistency, reason or justice. Why the Deccan, which is the most advanced division in the presidency, has been ignored is more than anybody can explain.

THE LATE MR. BENGALEE.

The "Indu Prakash" states :—In Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee the Parsi community loses one of its trusted leaders and makers—one of the pioneers of its progress. Mr. Bengalee was a perfect businessman, a sincere reformer, a zealous citizen, a genuine philanthropist. He belonged to that sacred minority of persons whose lives are not mere stories of personal prosperity, but histories of popular progress. In the mercantile world he was noted for his probity, shrewdness and sound advice. Many a novice in business received help at his hands. His benevolence was not confined to his own community. Hindus and Mussalmans also freely availed themselves of his guidance. He was a staunch supporter of female education and female emancipation. He sympathised actively with Hindu social reform. He was one of those public spirited citizens who worked for Municipal reform in the early seventies and succeeded in sowing the seeds of the present vigorous Municipal life of Bombay. It would be no exaggeration to say that he laboured mainly for the poor. His private charities were numerous and he extended his helping hand to all the sections of the native community. Above all, Mr. Bengalee was a man of character. He led a pure life, an active life, and a life devoted to doing good. We are glad a movement has been started to commemorate the memory of this great and good man, honoured by the Government and the people alike.

The "Rast Goftar" observes : It is very sad to think of the rapid disappearance of the elders of the Parsi community, who have served as links between the past, when the race was innocent of English education and general enlightenment, and the present, when its progressive tendencies, healthful on the whole, have been hurrying them on to extravagances and excesses in some directions. In Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee we have lost one of the very best among them, who stood forth as beacons to point the better way to their community. Mr. Sorabji had, among his colleegues, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonji, all honest, earnest, genuine men, who, in the heyday of their youth, worked for their community, and by their writings and speeches, and more by their personal example and self-sacrifices, sowed among them the seeds of social and religious reform, and of female education. They have lived to see their efforts yield a plentiful harvest, and if the wheat has been mixed with a not quite inconsiderable proportion of tares, theirs is certainly not the fault. Even were it relevant, it would be going beyond the limits of a paragraph to discuss the causes which have operated to bring about the result, in all its light and shade, that we now behold. Suffice it to say that the trio was worthy of the work which they had set before them to do, and, commencing their hard struggles amidst great difficulties presented by the mass of ignorance, superstition and passionate prejudice which surrounded them on all sides, they succeeded, with the aid of several other worthy colleagues, in awakening the spirit of reform and giving it such a wonderful impulse and impetus, that after some years there was no more any need for their special devotion.

Says the "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—It is indeed most lamentable, to record within ten days the death of two conspicuous men of the times, one in Poona and the other in this city, who in their respective communities were highly honoured and esteemed for their valuable public services as citizens and social reformers. On the death of the former Mr. K. L. Nulkar, the Deccan has lost a Hindu citizen of varied public experience, great calmness, sobriety of judgment, and withal of great social virtues. But the loss of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E., is indeed greater. It is an irreparable loss to the community of Bombay at large, so far as the Parsis are concerned, we are convinced that his place will be a blank which it will be difficult to be filled for some generations to come. Like his eminent colleagues in the public life of Bombay, we mean Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, Mr. Bengalee was a smooth buffer between the older and the newer generations of the Parsis. Rich was the latter, which leavened the whole lump. A self-made man, of deep sagacity, fair English education, absolute probity, and of great complaisance and geniality, animated by a rare spirit of catholic, but unostentious, benevolence—the left hand never knowing what the right did—Mr. Bengalee was indeed born to lead. And from his youth upwards nobly did he, in influence his contemporaries and set a good example to the rising generation of what self-help, sterling integrity, and sobriety of judgment, combined with a tenacity of purpose, could achieve.

The "Gujerati" writes : It was only last week that the entire press, both native and European, mourned the death of the universally esteemed Dadabha Brahmin of an exceptionally strong character. This week it is the lot of the people of this city to lament the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee. He was a man of manysided activity, remarkably sober judgment, warm sympathy for the poor and the helpless, resolute and independent character, invincible determination and courage, firmness and presistency of purpose, and, above all, of enlightened and progressive ideas in his attitude towards social, religious and political questions. Though he had been suffering for several years past from an incurable malady, his strict mode of life enabled him to take a prominent part in all social, educational and philanthropic movements in this city. As one of the most zealous pioneers and advocates of female education in the Parsee community, his name must remain ever associated with the Girls' School Association, which, though intended to perpetuate the name of his good and virtuous mother, will also bear testimony to his devotion to the cause of female education. Though he could never reconcile himself to the superstitious beliefs and practices of the Parsee priesthood, he was an ardent follower of Zoroaster, and his strong religious faith sustained him in all his life-long labours. His services as a social reformer will always be gratefully cherished by his community. He was one of those who zealously and successfully endeavoured to procure a simple, rational and coherent body of laws bearing on inheritance, succession, marriage and divorce for his co-religionists. His services in connection with the introduction of medical women in India, and as a member of the Abkari and Factory Commissions have been repeatedly acknowledged on various occasions.

The "Native Opinion" remarks : One of the most prominent figures in Bombay native society has just departed this life. Full of honours, though not of age, Mr. Sorabji leaves a gap which it will not be easy to fill up. Possessed of a keen commercial instinct, fore-sighted and sober, he, along with his collaborators—Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, the late Mr. Nowroji Furdunji and many other Parsi lights—worked the van of Parsi enlightenment with an amount of perseverance and success which perhaps a very few of those of the present generation, whose motto is go-aheadism, may be able to achieve. Mr. Sorabji lost his father when he was only fifteen months old and consequently his education and training entirely devolved upon his maternal uncle, Mr. Framji Muncherji Ganadia. Though exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits, his interest in the cause of Parsi reform, both social and political, did not flag and he never allowed an opportunity to slip without carving out of it some substantial gain.

The "Subodha Patrika" says :—Native communities of this Presidency have lost in Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee one of whom they were justly proud ; the Government a loyal and thoughtful representative of the public, and the poor and the helpless of all sections of the community a liberal friend. Men perhaps there are among us, superior in point of brilliancy of talent to Mr. Bangallee, but without the slightest exaggeration may it be said that a more God-fearing, unassuming, truthful, public-spirited, highly conscientious, and enlightened man it would be difficult to find. The good qualities of both head and heart which endeared him to all that knew him and which enabled him to occupy deservedly the position of a true leader of Native society, commanded the respect of both European and native society alike. He was a man of "culture" in the real sense of the term—a man who held liberal views, loved truth and hated falsehood, and acted throughout as an honorable man in all his private and public dealings.

NORTH INDIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

AT the recent annual public meeting of the above Society at Allahabad, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lucknow occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. Austin Thomson, read an extract from the report for the past year, from which it appeared that steady progress was being made in publishing and disseminating the Scriptures throughout the North-West Provinces and Central India. The report stated that while the sister Societies in the two Presidencies and in Bengal and the Punjab had a great number of languages to deal with, this Society had but two, but one of these, the Hindi, was used by one-third of the total population of India.

The work of making a new translation of the Old Testament into Hindi had been begun, the Rev. Dr. Hooper, of the Church Missionary Society, and the Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of the American Presbyterian Mission, taking part in the work.

The number of books printed during the year was : Bibles—5,000 ; Testaments—10,000 ; Portions—89,300 ; Total—104,300. Scriptures received in English and other languages—26,574, making a total of 130,874 copies received.

The circulation amounted to : Bibles—4,456 ; Testaments—6,400 ; Portions—73,590 ; Total—84,446. There was a slight decrease on the number circulated last year, but the cause of the decrease was that the demand had been greater than the supply, and in consequence orders have remained unfilled.

The Society was largely supported by funds received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which it was a branch. During last year the sum of £1,262-17-4 had been received from London, in cash, Scriptures, and printing paper. The local income amounted to Rs. 14,577-0-4, made up as follows :—Sales of Scriptures —Rs. 9,356-5 ; Subscriptions and Donations—Rs. 4,388-0-0 ; and Rents and Miscellaneous Income—Rs. 832-11. The subscriptions showed a large increase over those of the previous year, but this was due to the fact that a donation of Rs. 2,788 had been received from Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares. But for this there would have been a decrease of Rs. 141 as compared with the previous year.

The Chairman said it had given him great pleasure to be asked so soon after his arrival here to become the President of the North India Bible Society. He had long been connected with the Bible Society and its work, and it was one in which he had deep interest, and it would be his aim to asssist it in every way he could. The work of the Bible Society was an unostentatious work. It did much, and yet in some directions there seemed to be but little visible result for the work done. They had heard to-night how many thousands of copies of the Scriptures had been put in circulation during the past year, and yet it would be difficult to point to many instances of conversion resulting from that work. Some years ago he visited Colombo, and on entering the port he saw a large number of boats laden with huge stones, which were being thrown into the sea. The stones disappeared and nothing more was seen of them. This work had been going on for many months, and so far as visible results went it almost looked in vain. But at last there began to rise above the surface of the waves the break water, which it is well known has had such a wonderful influence in the development of commerce in that part of the world. The work of the Bible Society was something like that. It might be said that the Scriptures were being cast into the water and wasted ; but though little was seen in the way of immediate results, a great work was going on, which in time would show itself, and prove a blessing to the world. It was evident from the report which had been read that the work of the North India Bible Society was going ahead. The Scriptures were in increasing demand, and the Society was taking care to see that the demand was being supplied. In conclusion, the Bishop said that he felt sure that much of the greater success which had attended the work of the Bible Society during the past few years, was due to the efforts of the zealous and energetic Secretary, Mr. Thomson. He believed that it was an open secret that Mr. Thomson was soon to leave them. They must all have heard that news with much concern. He considered that the thanks of the Society were due to him for the very effective way in which the work had been carried on.

Mr. Durrant moved that the report be adopted, printed and circulated ; he also moved the election of officers for the ensuing year.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Durrant said :—"I wish to mention two reasons why we, as Christianmen and women, should support, heart and soul, the work of this Auxiliary. First, it supplies the want which is being largely felt. The introduction of Western learning and science have worked vast changes amongst the people of this country, but it has not satisfied them. Many are conscious that they need something higher, and are seeking for it. Not a few are definitely looking to the Bible for it. This Society puts what they need in their hands. For this reason it should have our hearty support. Secondly, the work of this Society tends to give permanence to the work in which we are engaged."

In seconding the motion, the Rev. T. Insell said :—"If a number of those present in this meeting were asked to give an account of the means whereby they have grown in knowledge and goodness, one and all, I suppose, would lay great stress on the personal, private reading of the Bible. The testimony of each one would be this : I believe—that for the purpose of growth of mind and improvement of spirit, the prayerful study of God's Word in the home has been extremely helpful. The native Christian communities in these parts of India happily possess the Bible in their own mother tongues, and this is of advantage to them in the very same way in which the possession of it is of advantage to us. Without the Bible in their own language and in ther own homes they cannot become great and strong. Our fellow-Christians in these parts of India could not have made the progress thay have made if they had not had in their own language and in their own hands the word of God : nor can they go on making the progress that they desire for themselves, and that we desire for them, unless the supply of the printed Word is well kept up. One part of the work of the North India Bible Society is to assist in keeping up this supply ; and if the Society did nothing more than this it would be doing a vast and important work. For no Christian community can become intelligent, free, noble and powerful that has not the Bible in the homes of the people."

The chairman, having called upon the Rev. G. J. Chree to move the second resolution, which was—

"That this meeting, gratefully acknowledging the blessing of God that has attended the work of the Society during the past year, ask Him to bless the work in the future, and to grant prosperity to the Parent Society and to its brauches in all parts of the world,"—

Mr. Chree said it was an easy matter to ask for a grateful acknowledgment of God's blessing on the Society's work when the statistics of the past year proved a great advance. The Society was perfectly undenominational, and could thus command the entire sympathy of all Christian men and women. It published the Scriptures without note or comment, and thus ran no danger of becoming denominational, like so many other undenominational agencies which fail in their liberal intentions. On these grounds he had pleasure in moving the resolution and commending it heartily to the meeting.

The Rev. W. A. Mansell seconded the resolution. No country in the world, he said, needs the Bible more than India to-day. The general advance in intelligence has brought the people into closer relation with the ideas of the Western world. They are slowly adopting new world improvements and ideas, but they hold aloof from what has by strange reversal of order become the new world religion, though it was originally and essentially Oriental. Many causes helped to bring this about. The secular schools are turning out every year hundreds of educated sceptics. Satan sees his advantage and uses both the narrow minded and bigotted orthodox priest, and the educated sceptic to hinder the entrance of the light. He is deluging the country with the darkness of infidel publications. He uses apathy, ignorance and active opposition all alike to further his ends. Ignorance, apathy and active opposition may all be best met with God's own weapon—the light of his Word. The importance of the work of this Society cannot well be over-estimated. Apart from the considerations named above, it is of great moment that there should be one printing and publishing medium. Not only is the burden of printing the Scriptures thus removed from individual Missions, but that other end is also served, the providing of a single text for all Missions.

After a collection in aid of the funds of the Society had been taken, and a hymn sung, the meeting was closed with the benediction being pronounced by the Bishop of Lucknow.

FROM Coblenz comes the intelligence that no fewer than three soldiers have committed suicide within three days. An artilleryman, after arrest and conviction, threw himself off a ship's bridge into the Rhine and was drowned. The next day another soldier hanged himself while under military arrest, and on the following evening a vedette shot himself while awaiting his trial in the Civil House of Detention.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th Inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-goods, twist, &c.—
100 casks pints and quarts English Beer, by Wm. Younger.
8 cases White Gauze, 12 yards.
2 " Turkey-red Cambrics.
5 bales grey Shirtings.
2 " " Dhoties.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Roman satin, Rs. 2-8 per yard, filloselle silk, Re. 1-2 per doz.; skin, (crewell) 12 annas per doz. Bone-knitting pins, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 13, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Claremont Premises, Byculla (lately vacated by the Army Clothing Office), THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1893, at 3 p.m., the right of taking fruits from the mango trees.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 13, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

THERE was again no change yesterday in London financial quotations, and the only fresh item of news wired from London by Reuter is an extra allotment by the Indian Council of two lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 2 21-32d., which was the higher rate obtained for this medium of remittance on the previous day. Bar Silver in New York was ½ cent lower yesterday, returning to last Saturday's quotation of 83¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. Paris quotations were also again unchanged.

The Wheat Market continued firm in tone, and a further advance of ½d. per cental was established both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 6s. and 5s. 11d. per cental, respectively, Ex-Quay. The Linseed Market was steady.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16d. per lb., to 4 5-8d.; and in East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee were lower to the same extent. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions to 3-64d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been easier; but Reuter still quotes 39in. 7¼lb. Grey Shirtings at 6s. 5d., and 8¼lbs. at 6s. 8d.; with 40s Mule Twist 8¾d. per lb.

In New York 8⅜ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday, and Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	10,000	23,000	19,000
Three days' do.	35,000	40,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	4,595,000	6,574,000	6,399,000

Locally, Cotton has been steady to-day, and unchanged in value, with a moderate business passing in both directions. The purchases for exporters' account sum up 1,100 bales, consisting of 200 each of ready Julgaum, at Rs. 208; and Dharwar, at Rs. 227; 100 each of Amli Ginned, at Rs. 230; and Kodinar, at Rs. 227; and contracts for 500 Compta Ginned, for May delivery, at Rs. 227; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 400 Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 236; 300 Broach, at Rs. 244; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 201; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 230 per candy.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone with transactions by shippers upon a moderate scale. Prices have further moved up ¾ anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	12	9 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	11	9 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4	10	9 "
Red Delhi	"	4	7	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	8	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	13	0 "

SEEDS have also been in moderate demand for export in a firm Market; but prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,776 bales.
Wheat	19,978 cwts.
Linseed	33,879 "
Rapeseed	43,842 "
Gingelly	4,037 "
Poppyseed	3,825 "
Groundnuts	7,947 "
Castorseed	4,089 "
Rice	7,597 "

FREIGHTS.—Although we have no further engagements to report this evening, there has been more enquiry for tonnage to-day, and the market closed firmer.

EXCHANGE was steady at opening this morning at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5-8d. for Demand, and remained thereat, with but little enquiry from remitters, and for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅞d. for May, 1s. 2 23-32d. for April, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for June delivery were quoted, but we heard of no Bills coming out, though at 1-32d. lower a few were offered, Banks refusing to make any concessions, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·55.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. in last evening's rates for Fours, 104 9-16 for Money, and 104½, buyers, for Account having been quoted until near the close, when 104½, and 104 7-16, respectively, became the quotations.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole; but we note a decline in Cotton Mill Scrip, in several cases, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	10	30 a.m.	100	39
Teheran	12	1	16 p.m.	..	18
Suez	12	3	p.m	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	..	1
" Karrachee	..	16	..	1
" Madras	..	3	..	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 8th April, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,92,162	7,96,179	8,593	9,96,934
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	..	..	..	11,58,020
Decrease				Rs. 1,61,086

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th April, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, E, W, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	178

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUTCHINSON—April 11, at Bombay, the wife of S. H. C. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—April 8, at Madras, the wife of Edwin Townshend Bernard, Asst Examiner, Military Accounts Department, of a son.
FIDDIAN—April 8, at Trichinopoly, the wife of J P Fiddian, of a son.
MULLER—April 7, at Vellore, the wife of F C T Muller, P W D (State Railways), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPENCER—BIGGIE—April 4, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev Father Lawrence McCarthy, Charles George Spencer, P W D, to Mary Anne (May), eldest daughter of Mrs Bridget Biggie, widow of the late Senior Apothecary William Biggie, Bengal Establishment, S M D.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—April 2, at Moriani, Jorhat, Assam, Isobel Mary Esplin, dearly beloved wife of John Paul Ferguson, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S statement on the Army Estimates as to the question of effecting an equilibrium of strength between the British battalions of infantry at Home and those employed abroad was not very clear. He said that the only way to equalize them was to take some Home, but beyond remarking that one was to come from Gibraltar and that a battalion of Guards had been destined to replace a line battalion in Egypt, no mention was made of any other action being contemplated. Even these steps, he said, could not at present be taken in view of the state of affairs in Egypt, which necessitated reinforcements being sent there and entirely precluded any reduction. The Secretary for War also admitted that India could spare no regiments, and thus the situation ends for the moment in a deadlock. Moreover, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's remedy, so far as it was revealed, was a very partial one, for after bringing back regiments from Gibraltar and Egypt there will still be a disparity between the number of infantry battalions serving abroad and the number at Home. So long as this disparity exists the organization of the army, so far as it is based on a scheme of linked territorial battalions, is vitiated and imperfect. There is, however, a way out of the difficulty which is gradually coming into favour, and of which more will be heard very shortly, namely, the plan of replacing the army garrisons of our naval stations with Royal Marines, who would be under the command of the Admiralty. Lord George Hamilton, who was First Lord in the last Government, has given notice that he will call attention at an early day to the dual system of control and defence at the coaling stations and naval bases, and a large body of expert opinion is in favour of combining these two systems into a single organization and administration. The proposal involves considerable additional expenditure, for there is no question of reducing any of the regiments released by the substitution of Marines—at all events not until the equilibrium between battalions on Home and Foreign service has been attained—and the present strength of the Marines, under fifteen thousand, is insufficient for any additional duties. If the recommendation to increase the force be accepted, it is proposed that it should be gradually raised to twenty thousand at first, and a further addition made if the policy of employing it at the naval bases and coaling stations prove as successful as is anticipated. It must not be supposed that this increase has been decided on—all that can be said is that a strong party, headed by Lord George Hamilton, favours the scheme, but the views of the Government are not yet known. At the same time the fact that the number of Marines has been increased in the new Naval Estimates, and that a further addition is spoken of appears to indicate that the Liberal First Lord of the Admiralty agrees with his predecessor's views.

If Marines were substituted for line battalions at the coaling stations and naval bases, it would be obviously not fair to assign to the sea-soldiers the task of guarding and manning merely the unhealthy or tropical stations, and leave the military garrisons of all the pleasant places undisturbed. At present, excluding Gibraltar and Malta we have battalions of infantry at Bermuda, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Halifax, as well as one in the West Indies divided between Jamaica and St. Lucia, which last is becoming the most powerful naval station in those seas. In all these places there are one or more batteries of artillery. There appears to be no reason why these six regiments should not be withdrawn and replaced by Marines, Infantry and Artillery, and the same may be said of Cyprus, where a half-battalion of foot is usually stationed. Ceylon, which has a garrison of one battalion, and Aden which has two, are in somewhat different case, as from these places small reinforcements for India and the Far East or for Egypt could be rapidly drafted, but Marines would be even more mobile in an emergency. The fact that Aden is in the Indian Command, the troops there interchanging with battalions in India, might however be held as a reason for leaving the present arrangement undisturbed. South Africa which absorbs two battalions of infantry as well as cavalry and artillery, is also, perhaps, in a special position at present, although it is probable that the consolidation of the Cape States by railway extension, Customs Unions, and the growth of common interests will soon render it possible to concentrate the Imperial troops at Simon's Bay, which as a naval base should be garrisoned by forces under the Admiralty. There remain the Channel Islands, in which there are two battalions that for all practical purposes are wasted. In the event of a war with France this little group could be defended only with difficulty. It adds nothing to our strength, and could not be held at all except by the fleet, which would have more work elsewhere than it could do, and would be chary of venturing into what might easily become a trap. If France were victorious she would assuredly insist upon the cession of the islands, and if she were beaten we could compel her to restore them if she had occupied them. Unless we adequately fortify them and reorganize the militia as an efficient force, they do not require two battalions as a garrison, while if we did spend the necessary money on their defences, the Marines would be the most suitable troops to station there.

In short, it appears that the only way to bring about that equilibrium between the battalions abroad and at Home, without which the administration and organization of the Army must remain more or less chaotic, is to withdraw the line battalions from the colonial stations, all of which are naval bases, and replace them by troops which are specially designed for such duties, and are under the orders of the department specially charged with the safety and defence of such bases. To quote the authors of Imperial Defence "The naval bases are really garrisoned for the benefit of the fleet. The garrisons must be long-service troops, and require a training different from that needed by the Home Army. They must be either garrison gunners, or infantry skilled in the defence of works. The corps of Royal Marines is the ideal body of troops for the purpose." In addition to their training, it may be added that they are more readily enlisted than any other force, are handier and more mobile and cheaper. They are as a rule kept in the back-ground in time of peace, but with every outbreak of hostilities they have come to the front, and their value has been invariably recognized by largely increasing their numbers. Of late years there has been a slow awakening to the fact that they have been too much neglected, and that in their fuller employment may be found the solution of some of the problems that perplex our army administrators, as well as going far towards satisfying the justifiable demands of the champions of the Navy, who have now succeeded in making themselves heard and considered. With the growth of a more real interest in the Navy and a recognition of the fact that the command of the sea, and therefore the primacy of the Navy in Imperial defence, is the condition of the maintenance of the Empire, there has arisen an opinion that the present system which places the fleets and their bases under different and often antagonistic administrations must be abolished. This does not mean, as some high authorities have assumed, that the fleet should be tied down to the protection of the coaling stations, instead of taking the offensive against the enemy, which is the habit and rule in our system, and the only true way of retaining the command of the sea. It simply means that the bases and coaling stations which are absolutely essential to a mobile fleet, and require garrisons and fortifications, should be manned by that force, the corps of Marines, which is especially suited for the purpose instead of by other troops less suited. It means that, to quote the same writer again, "the very great advantage would then be secured of having the naval bases, the ships for which they exist, and which have to protect them, and the garrisons of their ports, under the undivided command and administration of a single authority, the Admiralty."

IN a few days Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wellington Grey, who has filled the office of Principal of the Grant Medical College with conspicuous ability and energy for the last five years, retires from the service and leaves Bombay for Europe. He takes with him the regrets and good wishes of his colleagues in the College and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. He entered the service on the 31st March, 1866, and spent four months at Netley; he arrived in Bombay early in November, 1866, and was at once appointed Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, and Second Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital. His first class numbered only eleven, and his last, when in 1873 he finally vacated the Anatomy chair, 169. From May, 1874, to December, 1875, he acted as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Analyser. During this period the Baroda trial took place, at which he was medical witness, and held his own when cross-examined by the redoubtable Sergeant Ballantine. In January, 1876, he was appointed Secretary to the Surgeon-General which post he vacated in August, 1882, when he was made Professor of Surgery at the College and Senior Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital. As Secretary it became his duty to organise the medical arrangements for dealing with the great famine of 1877-79, and he took part in despatching the Malta and Egyptian Expeditions. As Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, his chief work has been to introduce and perfect, as far as the conditions would allow, the antiseptic system of treatment in Surgery. Dr. Wellington Grey has good reason to be as he is prouder of this work than of anything he has done during the course of his long service. In 1888 he was appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College and Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital. He found time for other work, being Professor of Botany from 1871 to 1882, and he employed most of his leisure hours in working at the Botany of Western India, on which subject he wrote the article for the Bombay *Gazetteer*. In 1878 he wrote on a cognate subject, and published a pamphlet on the influence of the extinction of forests on rainfall, with special reference to the famine districts. During his tenure of the Principalship he has directed his energies to the improvement and advancement of Medical Education, and it is the opinion of those well qualified to judge that he has in a great measure succeeded. He hands over the College to his successor as a first-rate teaching institution, well founded in all respects. This, of course, he could not have done had he not been ably backed and assisted by his colleagues, who all worked together in perfect harmony. Without the hearty co-operation of the other Professors the Principal could not have brought the College to its present high state of efficiency. The good name of the College on which so much of its usefulness to the profession and the public depend, was dear to him, and he fought its enemies everywhere and upon all occasions; in the press, in the University, and elsewhere, to vindicate it against unjust and heedless aspersions. Dr. Grey has taken a considerable part in the business of the University for the last twenty-five years. He has been strongly in favour of real academical training, and has done all that in him lay to encourage academical feeling and spirit. He has invariably spoken out frankly and freely on what he considered the radical defect of our University—undertaking too much and looking to quantity rather than quality and thoroughness as the criterion of success. In the introduction of useful and ornamental plants into Bombay Dr. Grey who, as we have said, was Professor of Botany, has done a good deal. He created a botanical garden in the College and Hospital compound. He has drawn attention in our columns to the sanitary needs of the city, and has contributed to the discussions which have taken place on the drainage scheme. His introductory addresses at the College, on Medical Education, on the Progress of Surgery, and on the Education of the Senses have been republished. While Principal of the College he accomplished much to bring about union amongst the different castes and classes of students by instituting annual social gatherings which were greatly appreciated. The retiring Principal always knew his own mind, and spoke out with uncompromising vigour whenever the occasion arose, especially when the interests of the Grant Medical College were in question.

THE Chinese trade reports tell a mournful tale of the instability of silver and the constant fall in sterling exchange which has had a paralysing and narrowing effect on the foreign trade of China. Gold-currency countries have taken less of her produce and send them less, the average value of the Haikwan tael having dwindled down from four shillings and eleven pence to four and four pence farthing. Two banks came to grief; others returned no dividends; interest on loans was raised, credit became contracted; business had to be conducted with the utmost care, and caused much anxiety to the merchant. The competition with India in the tea trade has been so severe and other causes made themselves so keenly felt, compared with the state of things five years ago that the diminution is equal to one-third of the whole. Two hundred and twenty million pounds were exported in the past year, as against three hundred and twenty-two in 1888. America is the only country which has enlarged its demands, the exportation of tea to that country being about sixteen per cent. over that of the previous year. The total value of the tea exports fell five millions and forty-five thousand taels below that of the previous year, and all kinds of tea has suffered in like proportion. The Russian demand for black tea, which had been steadily growing, has suddenly fallen off. It had almost solely sustained the China market, but the famine restricted consumption, and is answerable for three-fourths of the entire decrease of a hundred thousand piculs. Shipments to Odessa fell by seventy-four thousand piculs. Green and brick teas as well as black have decreased, and tablet tea, a preparation made solely for the Asiatic Russian Market, is the only variety which shows any gain. On the other hand Indian and Ceylon teas appear to be making head-way in the Russian market, and we record in another column the establishment of a large firm of Russian tea-buyers at Colombo. The quantity of opium paying duty and landed for consumption in China, was almost seven thousand piculs short of the importation of 1891, and below the average by a similar amount. This is to some extent attributable to action in this country, for it is shown that the Indian Government having curtailed the quantity of Bengal opium sold at the monthly auctions reduced importation and enhanced prices, though the bonded-stock in China at the beginning of the year was quite sufficient to meet any demand that might have set in on account of the diminished supply from India. Native opium made good a large portion of the deficiency in the foreign supply. The Anti-Opium League would do well to note this fact and ponder on its significance. Singapore felt the diminished demand more than any other of the countries of supply, but it is also prominently noted in the returns that while the net importation of Indian opium has fallen from seventy-eight to sixty-three thousand piculs the Persian variety, including the "Turkey" opium, has advanced by bounds, its cheapness as compared with Indian opium recommending it for mixing with the home grown drug. The value of imported cotton goods has also contracted, but the demand, for staple textiles has been well maintained, and the importation of greys, plains and white shirtings has advanced. Cheap silver threatens to extinguish the demand for English yarn, which has dwindled by almost fifty per cent. in the year. Indian yarn is firmly taking its place, and can boast an increase of a hundred and sixteen thousand piculs. Indian yarn finds a ready market in all parts of the Chinese empire, though in Indian cotton carried to South China a retrograde movement is noted.

A CYNICAL correspondent, writing to us in London the day the last mail left, says oracularly "As regards politics there is so much to say, that I shall say nothing beyond the fact that London is well worth living in now because of the many incidents, dram

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom this day :—

King Charles... 1
Windgall 2
Lady Hermit..... 3

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

At a meeting held here, yesterday, of the English depositors and shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Australia the reconstruction scheme voted by the Melbourne shareholders was unanimously approved.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Michael Davitt made a speech, in which he cordially supported the Home Rule Bill and favoured the retention of Irish members at Westminster.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been gazetted a General.

FIRE IN A COLLIERY.

The Great Western Colliery at Pontypridd is on fire. Five corpses and one hundred and fifty miners in a state of exhaustion have been recovered. Fifty are missing.

STRIKES AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 11.

Considerable excitement prevails here owing to the chambers having rejected the Universal Suffrage Bill.

The Labour Party have issued a manifesto in favour of a general strike.

Collisions took place between the mob and the police this evening, and troops were summoned to the scene.

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

M. Stambouloff, who is at present here on a visit from Bulgaria, has had a special audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which is regarded as an important political event, signifying the recognition of Prince Ferdinand's Government by Austria.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBUNDER, APRIL 12.

At the banquet at Junagadh, on Monday night, his Excellency, in replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Nawab, said his Highness had but recently been placed on the gadi, and it was early to prognosticate what might be in store for him, or what effect he might have upon the welfare of the people whose interests were entrusted to his charge, but he was very hopeful, indeed, from the short acquaintance he had with the Nawab, that his people would be greatly benefited by the selection the Government of India had made. H. E. the Governor concluded by proposing the health of the Nawab on whose behalf Sir Charles Ollivant responded. Shortly after daybreak, on Tuesday, his Excellency and a small party of gentlemen ascended the hill of Girnar, which is over three thousand five hundred feet high. The party were carried up on chairs, and on arriving at the top Dr. Tribhowundas made a short speech of welcome on behalf of the Jain community. Having inspected the Shrawak temples on the summit and the famous Asoka stone, H. E. the Governor returned to the guest-house. In the afternoon his Excellency left by special train for Gondal to open the Jetalsar-Rajkote Railway. The new line extends from Jetalsar to Rajkote and is forty-six miles in length, and is estimated to cost fifteen lakhs and-a-quarter, which has been subscribed by the Gondal, Junagadh, Rajkote, and Jetpur States. His Excellency the Governor was received by the Thakore Saheb who conducted him to a shamiana on the station platform, and asked his Excellency to declare the line open, prefacing his request with a short description of the new undertaking. H.E. the Governor then proceeded to the line in front of the shamiana and drove a silver spike into a rose-wood sleeper, with a handsome plate-layer's spiking hammer of silver and ivory, and formally declared the line open. Two trains from opposite directions then passed over the line amidst great cheering. Subsequently, in addressing the gathering his Excellency gave a short history of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, referring in most eulogistic terms to the public-spirited way in which the Chiefs came forward in the matter of railway extension, and expressed the hope that there was an opportunity, and that funds would be forthcoming for the extension of lines to the north-west of Kathiawar. Having referred to the highly creditable manner in which Mr. Davies and his staff had completed the work in thirteen months, his Excellency alluded to the special sign of enterprise exhibited in this case by Junaghad, which practically come outside its own territory, to assist in making the new line. H. E. the Governor concluded by wishing the promoters of the line every success in the undertaking. At night the Thakore Saheb gave a banquet in honour of the opening of the railway. The Thakore Soheb, in giving the health of H. M. the Queen-Empress, said her Majesty took the liveliest interest in India. Her love and affection for its people were boundless. In proposing H. E. the Governor's health, the Thakore Saheb said he considered the joining of Gondal and Rajkote during the rule of his Excellency most auspicious, for it indicated a further bond of union and amity between the Princes of Kathiawar and the British Government, which, he hoped, would continue for ever and be a fruitful source of happiness and prosperity to both. H. E. the Governor, in reply, thanked the Thakore Saheb for his extreme kindness and hospitality. His Excellency referred to his Highness' long stay in England, and his successful efforts to make himself acquainted with the study of medicine observing that his knowledge would result in the further benefit of his own subjects. His Excellency concluded by proposing the Thakore Saheb's health. After his Highness had responded, Sir Charles Ollivant proposed the toast of the railway proprietors, railway staff, and railway enterprise in Kathiawar, observing that he believed the new line marked the first step towards securing a uniform gauge for the whole of the railway systems of Kathiawar. Mr. William White, Manager, Bhownugger-Gondal Railway, responded. After the banquet H. E. the Governor left by special train for Porebunder, *en route* to Bombay.

KACHIN RISING.

MILITARY COLUMNS FOR SIMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

Military columns have started this morning from Bhamo for the neighbourhood of Sima. It is believed that Kazu and the Nrang outposts can be held by the present garrison even without reinforcements, which reach Kazu to-day and Nrang to-morrow. Mr. Hertz, Political Officer, is not inclined to regard the state of affairs as so serious as it appeared at first sight. Another account, however, puts the matter in a more serious light. It is said the leader of the attacking party is the Wuntho Sawbwa, and that his following are three hundred well-armed Chinese. The garrisons of Myitkyina, Sadon, and Sima are regarded as too weak, and hence the despatch of the column which numbers two hundred and seventy-five Native and one hundred and twenty-five European Infantry, who left Bhamo to-day to make forced marches to the posts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS ON THE SPECIAL LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonels who on completing their period of regimental command, are placed on the special list with a view of their early employment, will in the meantime be given £300 a year instead of their present half-pay £200.

THE KHELAT COLUMN.

The Khelat column started from Quetta, on Tuesday afternoon, as the Khan has not, it is to be presumed, made a complete submission. Colonel Wade Dalton, Middlesex Regiment, commands the column, and not General Luck as first reported.

INCREASE OF MEN IN INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

The Home Government have proposed to the Government of India to make an addition of twenty men each to infantry battalions in India, in consideration of their being allowed to bring home one battalion, thus reducing the establishment from fifty-three to fifty-two, but leaving an aggregate number of infantry soldiers all the same.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Greenfields, C.S., of the Assam Commission, writes to the Allahabad papers contradicting the paragraph anent the serious accident he met with while out snipe-shooting when his one eye was entirely destroyed. He states that the paragraph was a pure invention.

FURLOUGH.

Colonel Cumming, Chief Engineer of Burma, has left on twelve months' furlough, and most probably will not return to that province.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

At an interview a Press man had to-day with the manager of the Tramway Company the latter said that unless the Corporation were prepared to give a full and reasonable consideration to their petition the cars would not run after Saturday next. Notice has already been given to about two thousand hands, and till the company is wound up only sufficient men would be kept to attend the horses. The natives talk of holding a mass meeting to protest against the attitude of the Corporation next Friday.

MURDER OF MR. C. GRAHAM.

News has been received to-day of the murder, last night, of Mr. C. Graham-Cockburn, Manager, Simla Tea Estate, and one of his chowkidars. Details are not yet to hand, but it is reported that a safe was broken open, and its contents abstracted, so that robbery is believed to have been the motive of the crime. The garden is situated close to the Manipore Frontier.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

Mail steamer Massilia from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 4⅛
The Manchester Market has been easier.
7¼ lbs. 39 in. Shirtings..... 6-5
8¼ lbs. „ „ „ 6-8
40s Mule Twist 8¾
2½ per cent. Consols 98⅞
3 per cent. Rentes 96⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 63½
Bar Silver 38

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Rest Camp at Khandwa was closed on the 11th instant.

MAJOR ANDERSON, on return from two years' furlough has been posted to the Eastern Circle, and will probably be appointed Examiner, Commissariat Accounts.

LIEUTENANT C. POWNEY, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, commanding the Lahore District, rejoins his regiment immediately.

THE new Beluchistan Regiment, the 26th, which has been raised at Sibi, under the command of Major G. W. Machay, has been moved to Quetta. The regiment left Sibi on the 1st April.

CAPTAIN H. MELVILL, Military Accounts Department, on return from furlough, has been posted to Bombay for duty, and appointed Examiner of Commissariat, Remount, and Barrack Accounts.

IT has been decided that soldier clerks, remunerated from contract office allowances, although employed on extra regimental duty, are not to be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their corps.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Captain A. F. Pereira, Bedfordshire Regiment ; Lieutenant W. H. W. Stewart, Rifle Brigade; and Second-Lieutenant C. L. Porter, East Kent Regiment.

THE Command of the Poona station devolves on the Senior Officer, Colonel on the Staff A. M. Rawlins, Royal Artillery, on the departure of Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, for Mahableshwar.

OWING to the issue of the Lee-Metford rifle to British regiments, the wing walls of butts in this Presidency are to be raised to six feet and six inches in height and constructed of such material as will make them bullet proof.

THE following officers proceed home on leave :—Lieutenant Chichester, Border Regiment, for six months ; Lieutenant Bell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for one hundred and one days ; and Lieutenant Munn, 36th Sikhs, for seven months.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the transfer to the Madras Presidency of the duty of paying pensioners at Belgaum, and that station should now be added to the list of second-class pension stations in the Madras Circle, for which a charge allowance of Rs. 35 a month is authorised.

THE undermentioned officers are granted general leave of absence from the dates specified against their names :—Lieutenant R. A. Bright, R. A., from the 7th April to the 21st July ; and Second-Lieutenant S. B. Patterson, 2nd Battalion Queen's (R. W. S. Regiment), from the 15th April to the 15th June.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave :—Lieutenant E. L. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, until 3rd July next ; and Surgeon-Major J. G. MacNeece, Army Medical Staff, until 23rd September next.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY D. A. A.-G., Nerbudda District, proceeds to Abbottabad to take over the duties of D. A. A.-G., Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Captain Gartside Tipping, who rejoins the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

ANOTHER argument in favour of the Pasteur Institute is unhappily furnished in Lahore by the occurrence of a case of rabies in the Punjab Club premises and several dogs there having been bitten. This is the second case of rabies in Lahore brought to our notice quite recently ; and during the next month a number of resulting cases are almost certain to occur. We hope the local authorities will consider whether any measures can be taken to protect the public. A correspondent lately inquired for details regarding hydrophobia in India, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. We find it is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the number of cases of rabies that have occurred in India for the past two years as statistics of the Punjab alone give the number occurring, apart from causes of death, lumped together as "other causes," &c. We have tried to approximate the number roughly, and we calculated at the very least some thing like eight hundred to one thousand cases occur every year. Out of these every one dies—we have never heard of a case recovering in which the symptoms of the disease have once fully developed. It may be taken as a certainty, that death will follow always in about three or four days after the symptoms are unmistakable. As to the numbers of persons who have gone from this country to Paris, it is impossible to tell, but about seven persons who have gone there within the last twelve months have been mentioned in this paper. Others may have gone about whom nothing has been published.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Khan of Khelat is said to be still at Bagh. The explanation he has given of his conduct has not yet been made public, but it does not appear to be satisfactory, as troops at Quetta still remain under orders to move. In fact, the 4th Bombay Rifles were to leave on Monday for Bellpat, which is the nearest railway station to Bagh. The 9th Bombay Infantry, which is moving up to Quetta in relief, will also stop at Bellpat. If the Khan makes for Khelat, the column already detailed will move on that place. The general opinion at Quetta is that the troops will not be required, as it is thought that the Khan will make complete submission.

THE Secretary of State having recently considered in Council the rules in the Royal Pay Warrant of 1892, under which pensions are granted or refused to the widows of officers of the Indian Services, has decided that the conditions laid down in the Warrant shall be strictly observed. Hitherto it has been the practice to consider on their merits all applications for pensions under those rules, and not to require the strict fulfilment of the conditions as to period of service, date of marriage, &c., prescribed by the Warrant. This, however, will now be stopped, and the rules will, in future, be literally construed.

A CHANGE of procedure in the admission of wound or injury pensions has been enjoined. It has been the custom in India to grant the pension from the date of the wound or injury, notwithstanding the delay that may have occurred in making the claims. As the practice at the War Office is to give the pension from the date of the Medical Board's Report, this procedure is to be adopted in dealing with applications from Indian officers.

THE Hon'ble J. Woodburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, will act for Sir A. P. MacDonnell as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, when the latter takes over officiating charge of Bengal from Sir Charles Elliott on June 1. Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Commissioner of Benares, who has already officiated for Mr. Woodburn in that appointment, again takes his place as Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

THE *Englishman* writes :—We stated the other day that General Sanford had been refused a second extension of office by the Secretary of State, and that Colonel Tomkins would succeed as Director-General of Military Fortifications. The last *Gazette* announced the fact that General Sanford has been appointed Director of Military Works for Bombay. That an officer after holding the highest post in the Department for seven years should thus accept a junior appointment is, we believe, without precedent.

THE steamer Lightning has brought from Penang to Calcutta a couple of elephants from Patani. One of the animals is said to be held by Malays as "holy," and, previous to shipment, they made offerings to it of yellow rice and oil, and paid great obeisance to it.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a Technical School (Engineering) in connection with the Rangoon College, for training Burmans for service in the Upper and Lower Subordinate grades of the Public Works Department.

MESSRS. POPOFF BROTHERS, a Russian firm, have established an agency in Colombo. All the tea they buy will be despatched by French steamers to Port Said, thence to be transhipped to Odessa.

THE accident to Mr. Greenshields is not so serious as was at first reported. Mr. Greenshields was struck by one pellet only, and his eye is uninjured.

THE *Westminister Gazette* claims to have made one convert. Before its advent that paper states the Unionists had things altogether their own way so far as the evening papers were concerned. Now the *Echo*, in a leading article, writes that while Mr. Gladstone and his followers are preparing to pass the Bill through Parliament, and the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are preparing to defeat it, would it not be as well if the latter were resolved to prevent the Bill from passing, and would it not do well to consider whether it would not be the best solution to let a Bill pass and settle a question which has now rent the country for seven years ? The *Westminister Gazette* hopes that its contemporary will succeed in passing this view on the Unionists at large. This view is said to be gaining ground amongst the rank and file of the Unionists in England.

THE Municipal Engineer of the Rangoon Municipality has just written a report on a proposal made by the Manchester Edison Swan Electric Lighting Company to light the streets of Rangoon with electric light. The company proposes to supply one thousand eight hundred and thirty electric lamps of 24 candle power each, fixed in the positions of the existing oil lights, or such other positions as may be found more suitable, for a sum of Rs. 38,000 per annum, and a concession for fifty years, the company paying five per cent. of the profits to the Municipality in lieu of rent for generating stations, lines, &c.

THE Port Commissioners of Rangoon have placed on record their appreciation of the great services rendered for years past by their Chairman, Colonel Cumming, Chief Engineer of Burma, who is going home on furlough, probably not to return to India.

THE pumping plant for the Bangalore water-supply is consigned to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, for delivery to the Government Officer in charge of the water-supply at Bangalore. Every effort is being made to erect this plant at the earliest possible date.

IN the Calcutta freight market steamer quotations have the appearance of remaining as fixed as the India Office is in the price of its bills. For deadweight 15s. and for linseed 17s. 6d. are again the rates at which cargo has been offered and done in ready, though the total shipping orders issued represent very little business. For Hamburg for May to June loading 22s. 6d. for linseed and 25s. for rape has been booked. For Marseilles a steamer has been done for the same months at £1 for linseed and wheat, with option of half cargo of light seed at an advance of 7s. 6d. At the close linseed has the appearance of being in diminished supply, and shippers have little to offer, while ready steamers are asking for cargo ; under such circumstances higher rates seem as far off as ever. For June and July deadweight can be had at £1, but shippers refuse to book forward. In sailers there has been a small business ; ships on the berth have filled up with linseed at a reduction of 1s. 3d. For Hull there has been a fixture, the William Tell, at 16s. 3d. for April and May. New York is unchanged at $ 3. In addition to the regular home business referred to above, there have been this week some relets at a heavy loss to original charterers.

GOVERNMENT has approved and sanctioned the proposal to extend the Hackney Carriage Act of 1879 into the Municipal towns of Trichinopoly and Srirangam. The Act is to be worked by a small Police Force under the supervision of the Town Inspector of Police, Trichinopoly, who will be allowed a local allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem for the additional work. The Government of India has also been asked to accord its sanction for the extension of the Act to the Cantonment of Trichinopoly.

A WIRE rope along which firewood is run down is being worked with much success in the Alagar Malai Forest Reserve (Madura District) by Mr. Gass, the Conservator of Forests. The rope is about nine hundred feet long with an incline of about 1 in 6 and is only ⅜ths of an inch thick. As much as thirty-seven maunds and-a-half have been run down in an hour.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway is now engaged in the preparation of a statement showing in detail the total numbers of vessels which arrived at the different ports on the East Coast with State Railway stores for the East Coast Railway and Kristna Bridge during last year, together with the approximate value and tonnage of the stores.

ON Saturday afternoon the annual inspection of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery and Naval Volunteers took place before a large assemblage of people. Mrs. Freyer afterwards distributed the prizes. Not a single man of the Corps was absent from the inspection without leave. Colonel Temple, commanding the Port Defence Corps, said that their success was due to the members of the Corps. They had not received the help they had a right to expect. For instance, they had not an Adjutant. The Naval Corps, though two hundred strong, had only received thirty-five stand of arms, and though they were supplied with naval guns, there was no hulk to mount them on. Mr. Freyer, in a brief speech said that he regretted their wants had not been met as he could have wished. The Local Government has pressed the matter on the attention of the Government of India. Mr. Fryer has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps.

THE construction of torpedo-boats and torpedo catchers is being carried on with the greatest activity at present in the French dockyards, and by private firms working for Government. The famous Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers, which employs six thousand men at Havre and two thousand at Toulon is now engaged in building at Havre a torpedo-catcher of steel and aluminium. The contract rate of speed for this vessel is thirty knots per hour. The designs have been furnished by M. Normat, son of the original introducer of torpedo-boats into the French Navy. The Forges et Chantiers Company is also rapidly executing large contracts for heavy ordnance for the Russian Government. These comprise eighty and seventy tons, on the Canet system, with a range of ten miles.

IT is understood that the liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, expects to be able to pay a second dividend of ten per cent. next month. This with the first dividend of four shillings in the pound, paid in January last, will make a total of six shillings in the pound within the year. It is impossible to say as yet what may eventually be paid to depositors, but it is still hoped that they will receive twelve or fourteen shillings in the pound.

IN the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. de Varigny writes an elaborate and chatty review of the Hawaii question. One of the anecdotes he relates is well-worth quoting. During King Kalakaua's first visit to Europe he had a long interview with the Polynesian monarch, who gave him a vivid account of his travels. When the recital was over, the Frenchman said : "But your Majesty has omitted all mention of the United States. What is your impression of that country ?" Kalakaua reflected for a moment. "I was afraid to wound your European *amour propre*," he then added gently. "A country which takes seven days to traverse by express train, which faces two oceans, where every citizen has his value, and the wealth is unbounded—it is a giant by the side of the great as well as the small powers of the world. You and I," continued the King with a sad smile, and without the remotest sense of the humour of the comparison —"You and I belong to the Past, she controls the Future !"

Now that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is running into Sambalpur, writes a contemporary, an urgent necessity is felt for a bridge of boats across the Mahanuddy. The absence of this facility causes an enormous cart traffic to find its way to Raipur, two hundred miles distant. A bridge is required in the interests of a population of over a million, as well as in that of the railway, and the hope is expressed in business quarters affected that Government will deal promptly in the matter.

REGARDING the position at Chilas, the *Pioneer*, publishes the following telegram :—

Gilgit, *via* Bandipur, 10th April. Chilas, March 21.—Reports which seem authentic show that the enemy after receiving reinforcements at Sazir and Thur, proposed to renew the attack on the 18th instant, but finally gave up the idea, owing to the severity of the loss inflicted on them. One hundred and twenty men were buried here, beside many more on the road and at Thur. None of the Pathan tribes seem to have joined, but both Sao and Jalkot suffered heavily. If this news is true all chance of attack is for the moment over, but endeavours will be made to renew it with fresh levies at the end of the fast month, that is April 17. The severity of the fighting is accounted for by the encircling form of the attack, the enemy's retreat being cut off. The brunt of the loss fell on the Kohistanis, who, after retiring, killed a headman of Darel and several others for not assisting them. A mule road is being made to Chilas.

THE report of the conference of the experts who have been considering the Mud Gorge Section of the Harnai Railway will recommend that the line be repaired as heretofore when occasion requires. The committee are of opinion that it is impossible to build the railway permanently, and recommend an early completion of the Mushkaf-Bolan line.

AT Calcutta, on Saturday, Staff-Captain C. Butler of the Salvation Army, charged Frank and Charles Haenow with having wrongfully restrained him by stopping his carriage. Captain Butler said that some time back Mrs. Haenow, the mother of the accused, brought her little girl Evelyn to their Salvationist Rescue Home, and made the child over to him to be educated and brought up. Prior to the Easter holidays, Mrs. Haenow sent her son Charles to the Home asking permission to take the girl Evelyn home for the holidays. This was refused, as it was against the rules of the school. At 10-30 p.m., as complainant was driving to the Rescue Home through Dhurrumtollah Street, with the girl in his carriage, the first accused stopped the horse by holding its head, while the second pulled the girl out of the conveyance. Mrs. Haenow, called, said that it was distinctly understood when she made her daughter over to the Salvationists, that the child should come to her during every vacation. She subsequently discovered that the child was being taught Bengali habits, and wished to withdraw her. In reply to the Court, she said that the reason she did not go herself to bring her daughter home, was because she had a business appointment. Captain Butler informed the Court that the reason they would not allow the children to go home for the holidays was that they mixed with the street boys, and by the time they returned to the Home, all the good that they had learned was quite forgotten. The case was adjourned for the presence of the first accused, who is alleged to be keeping out of the way.

FURTHER advices from Chilas up to the 27th March, state that the Shin tribes as far west as Sazin, thirty miles down the Indus, declared they have no desire for further fighting. They wish to make terms at once with the British Agent, but the other Shin clans will not permit them to do so until it shall be made clear that the Kohistanis from the south do not intend to return. They have accordingly been bound by oath not to make any overtures until the fast month comes to an end next Monday.—The situation with regard to the Khan of Khelat is that he has sent in some prisoners to Major Temple at Bellpat, but has not yet sent his Minister to arrange matters as he has been required to do. He has been summoned to put in his appearance at Bellpat which station the 4th Bombay Infantry have now reached. Besides the 9th Bombay Infantry, two Mountain Guns from Loralai also go to Bellpat, the force being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, R.A. The Khelat column was under orders to start. Should a satisfactory arrangement not be made it will be commanded by General Luck. A rumour is current in Quetta that the Khan has collected a thousand fighting men at Bagh and that he means to offer resistance.

As there are many people in England who believe in Mrs. Maybrick's innocence, it is fitting that some one of them should put the facts of the case into a pamphlet for the enlightenment of the public. This has been done by Dr. Helen Densmure, who believes in the innocence of Mrs. Maybrick, and has marshalled a great mass of facts in support of the theory that the woman now in Woking Gaol was unjustly condemned. The pamphlet is, on the whole, marked by much fairness, though, says the *Morning*, it will hardly change the opinions of those who hold that Mrs. Maybrick got less than her deserts. The authoress announces that it is intended to hold a series of meetings in the chief towns in the United Kingdom for the purpose of placing what may be termed the generous side of the case before the public.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present :—Principal Oxenham, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, and Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE CLERKS.

Before the Committee proceeded with their business Mr. Javerilal informed the meeting that on the previous day he was asked to sign a cheque, which included the salary of a newly-appointed female clerk. As the employment of female clerks was an entirely new arrangement, of which the Corporation had not been informed, he had thought it best to request that the salary of the clerk in question might not be disbursed, until he had brought the subject to the notice of the Standing Committee.

The Committee expressed their opinion that as the salary of the female clerk in question and the salaries of other female clerks who were also employed had been duly budgetted for, and as the Municipal Act invested the Commissioner with the power of appointing officers and servants there was no objection to the cheque and similar cheques being duly signed.

LIVE-STOCK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee considered Memorandum No. 242, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to write off the following book-value of bullocks, belonging to the Health and Market Departments, viz., of Rs. 6,879-3-4 from the Health Department, being the book-value of thirty bullocks that died, one that was destroyed, and seventy-six which were sent to Pinjrapole, making a total of one hundred and seven, during the quarter ending 28th February, 1893 ; and of Rs. 1,180-11-6 from the Market Department, being the book-value of one bullock that died and eleven bullocks sent to Pinjrapole—twelve in all—during the same quarter.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE ANIMAL-KEEPER AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee next considered letter No. 111, dated 5th instant from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, stating, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 12,752, dated 11th Februrry, 1892, (sanctioning a house-rent of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mr. Ginger, head animal-keeper, Victoria Gardens, that the question of providing a small residence for him in the gardens is under consideration ; requesting sanction to the continuance of the present arrangement until quarters are so provided ; the amount to be met out of the grant for contingencies for the Victoria Gardens for the year 1993-94.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE CHAIRS IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Mr. E. B. Carroll observed that the new chairs, which had been condemned and kept in a corner of the room, might well be utilised ; since the new chairs were much better than the old ones, upon which they sat, and which were very heavy to be moved, those new chairs might be placed round the Committee table. The new chairs had castors fixed to their legs, which made it easy for them to move whenever they wished to get out of them.

Mr. Shroff remarked that the new chairs owing to their cushions would be found very warm and uncomfortable in the hot season.

Mr. Carroll replied that though the chairs would not be so comfortable in the month of April and May yet they would be found much better to use during the rest of the year.

The Chariman said he was welcome to use the new chairs if he wished it.

Mr. Carroll said that the new chairs might be made as useful and comfortable as could be desired if certain alterations were made.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that the Corporation had already condemned the chairs, and the Committee could do nothing with them without their sanction. Mr. Carroll might, if he wished, give a notice of motion, and bring the matter before the meeting.

Mr. Carroll said there was not a word mentioned in the Corporation's resolution about the chairs. He did not, however, consider it worth his while to give notice of motion on that subject to bring it before the meeting.

Mr. Carroll then pointed out the necessary alterations that he thought should be made to make the chairs comfortable and fit for their use.

The subject then dropped.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE PEDDAR ROAD.

Mr. Grattan Geary called the attention of the Commissioner to the dangerous condition of the Peddar Road on account of the temporary bamboo fencing put up on one side of the road. He said an accident occurred some time ago on the Byculla Bridge, where a horse took fright and went through the railing, killing the occupant of the carriage. It was advisable to put up either a temporary stone wall or to strengthen the present bamboo poles.

Mr. Carroll agreeing with Mr. Geary, said that the temporary fencing must be strengthened by some means or other.

The Commissioner said that this was only a temporary fencing, and he would consider what steps might be taken in the matter.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON Competition was held, at Coorla, on Tuesday, at 500 and 600 yards. Some excellent scores were made especially Corporal Lund 33, and Cr-Sergt Ashdown 32 at 500 yards. and Cr-Sergt Black 34 at 600 yards.

There will be a Spoon Competition on Saturday morning and also on Tuesday morning next.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29	34	63a
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles ...	30	26	56b
Sergt G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	33	23	56b
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	27	28	55c
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	32	23	55b
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	24	25	49d
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	25	21	46
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles.....	29	17	46
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	26	19	45
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles ...	20	23	43
Sergt G F Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23	19	42
Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles...	21	20	41
Vol C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	25	16	41
Sergt J Imre, G I P Ry Vols	28	13	41
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles.	19	17	36
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15	19	34

(a) Handicapped 16 points ; winner of 2nd Spoon. (b) Handicapped 12 points. (c) Winner of 1st Spoon. (d) Handicapped 4 points.

A GOVINDGARH telegram of April 8, says :—The Viceroy and party beat yesterday the same ravine as on the first day, but the place was drawn blank, the tiger either having taken advantage of the numerous caves which offered protection in the beat, or left the place after finishing the buffalo. Early this morning the whole party rode out five miles to Jhiria, accompanied by the Maharaja of Rewah, with the intention of beating for sambhur, nilghai, antelope, and other small game. On arrival at Jhiria they learnt that a tiger had been seen in the beat early in the morning, and when the drive was half through, the Viceroy, who was posted with the Maharaja, sighted a fine tiger, which, with a couple of well-planted shots, he managed to knock over. The animal, however, was not nearly done for, and subsequently made a gallant fight for his life, charging twice up to the shikari elephant before he received his quietus. The Viceroy, during the drive, shot a very fine blue bull, and the other members of the party made minor contributions to the bag. The Viceroy and party then breakfasted in the Jhiria jungle, and whilst there, news came that there had been a kill during the night in the Imlia beat, three miles south of Govindgarh, and almost on the crest of the Khymore range of hills. Immediately after breakfast the party returned from Jhiria to Govindgarh, allowing time for the necessary preparations to beat Imlia. A tigress and a well-grown cub were soon afoot in the beat, as the chattering monkeys testified. She was sighted at an early stage by Dr. Fenn, too far off, however, to allow of a safe shot. As the beaters worked in, the tigress was making towards where the Viceroy was posted, but as the right flank of the beat suddenly became more than ordinarily noisy, while the left slackened off, she charged through the line close to the tree on which Colonel Robertson and Captain Brazier-Creagh were seated. The latter lost no time in bowling her over, with a very fine shot, in the nick of time. The morning's beat, which was a very difficult one, was admirably arranged and carried out, as all the beats are, under the direction of Colonel Robertson. The party leave to-morrow morning for Shikargunge, situated at the junction of the Sone and Banas rivers, whence news has just come in of a kill. From Shikargunge the next move is to Nuriah, about ten miles up the Banas, and on the banks of that river, where two tigers have been steadily killing for the past months so that the prospects of sport ahead is good.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY.

BABAJEE WASUDEOJEE VS. JAGANATH BABURAO AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to have it declared that he is the owner of a certain piece of land at Hanooman Lane, and that the defendants should be directed to remove an obstruction which they were said to have put up on the property. Mr. Manker and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Messrs. Russell, Anderson, and Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamietram, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he had been left the land by his father on his death, and that the father of the defendants had previously taken a lease of a portion of the property and built upon it. Between the houses of the plaintiff and the defendants stood a well, to which both parties had access ; but some time ago the defendants had encroached on the land by erecting a roof over the well, and on the 5th ultimo, had closed up with a board a door leading from the plaintiff's house into the compound, thereby depriving him of the right of way over his property. Plaintiff asked for an order for the removal of the obstruction and for the payment of Rs. 100 as damages.

The defendants denied the correctness of the plaintiff's allegations, saying they were entitled to the land under a written agreement.

His Lordship visited the property in dispute ; and after considering the evidence in the case, which was heard for about a week, dismissed the suit with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE SOBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, for an opposing creditor, moved for substituted service, to be affixed on the door of the insolvent's house, of the order made on the 22nd ultimo, requiring him to hand over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 18,000. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was present when the order was made, but since then he had left Bombay for his native town in Guzerat.

The application was granted.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a week's postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that his client has had no time to reply to the affidavits filed that day.

His Lordship remarked that affidavits ought to be filed four days previous to the application being opposed.

Mr. Jardine, for an opposing creditor, opposed the granting of an interim order to the insolvent.

His Lordship postponed the matter for a week to enable Mr. Manker's client to reply to the affidavits filed by the opposing creditor.

RE HEERJEE DHANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. As there was no opposition the application was granted.

RE HASSU JANNA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the matter, which was granted by his Lordship.

RE BHIMJEE BHANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order and leave to serve notices.

His Lordship extended the interim order to the 14th of June next, leave to serve notices being also granted.

RE CHHOTALAL GULABRAM.

Mr. Russell, for Messrs. Framjee Sands and Company, moved for the dismissal of the petition on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing for more than a year. The learned counsel submitted the certificate granted by the Clerk of the Court to that effect.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter on the ground that, if the negotiation with Messrs. Framjee Sands and Company failed, his client would at once proceed with the hearing.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Russell, adjourned the matter till Wednesday next.

RE JANMAHOMED LALBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had now completed his books of accounts and was ready to proceed with his petition.

The interim order was extended till the

HOW A LION-HUNTER WAS FOREWARNED.

In the new number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead gives sketch of Mr. F. C. Selous, the well-known hunter of lions and elephants and collector of butterflies. An interview with Mr. Selous was reported in the *Pall Mall* the other day. Mr. Stead gives many fresh stories of his remarkable adventures, and among them the following curious narrative of alleged "spirit writing":—

A WARNING FROM——?

Mr. Selous, in 1888, found himself at a station on the western border of the Transvaal on the eve of a hunting expedition north of the Zambesi. He made no objection to an experiment which was proposed by some friends of his who were deeply interested in the subject of spiritualism. Dr.——, who had married one of the daughters of a missionary in Matabeleland, and another daughter who was married to Mr. K——, were of the party. Mr. Selous had known the missionary and had been well acquainted with one of his sons, who two years previously had been killed by the natives north of the Zambesi during an expedition which Mr. Selous had partially equipped. Mrs. K——asked Mr. Selous to see if he could not get any message by automatic writing. He took a pencil in his hand and took up a position to write. Mrs.—— then placed her hand lightly upon the back of his fingers. Almost immediately the pencil began to write. Mr. Selous is quite convinced that he had no idea what the letters were being formed by the pencil, nor did he look at the words as they were being written, but purposely turned away his head. The message ran as follows:—"David Thomas. Selous, go out of the country." After reading this Mr. Selous asked why? His hand wrote:—"Because you will be murdered." Then it stopped. Presently it began again and wrote: "Because you will be murdered by the natives." Mr. Selous still kept his hand upon the table, and the message was repeated two or three times. As it was evident that his hand was going to keep on writing "Selous, go out of the country, because you will be murdered by the natives," Mr. Selous laid down the pencil and got up. Mrs K—— took up the pencil, and laying her hand upon the paper waited to see if the same mysterious force would use her hand. Her hand began to move as Mr. Sealous's had done, and wrote exactly the same message, "Selous, go out of the country, because you will be murdered by the natives." This message, repeated so often, and written with such emphasis without any consciousness on his part, and which could not have been written by Mrs. K——, who simply lightly rested her fingers on the back of Mr. Selous's hand might have impressed most men, but Mr. Selous treated it lightly. He had been hunting and exploring for so many years among the natives of South Africa that he paid no attention to the warning, went on with his preparations, and started for the interior.

A PREMONITORY FOREBODING.

When he reached the Zambesi he was oppressed with the sense of something being wrong. Do what he might he could not shake it off. He had never before, nor has he since, felt such a sense of gloom oppress him. So strong was this impression of impending calamity that he did what he had never done before: he wrote to a friend in the Transvaal as to what should be done in case he never returned alive. His determination to hunt north of the Zambesi, however, was much too strong to be thwarted by a presentiment, which he in no wise connected with the warning written in the Transvaal before he started. He crossed the river.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Sure enough he did find himself in deadly peril soon afterwards, when in the country of the Mashukulumbwe. Some rebel Marotse incited the Mashukulumbwe to attack the camp for the sake of securing possession of the powder. The Marotse opened with their guns, then their allies hailed assegais upon Mr. Selous's party. It was densely dark, and they could only tell that the assegais were flying thick by hearing them strike the ground or the packages. Then the camp was rushed. Mr. Selous then retreated backwards, rifle in hand. He was loth to use any of his four remaining cartridges, and also feared that he would hit some of his men if he fired. As he was retreating thus, he suddenly tripped his foot and fell. He was literally charged over by the assailants, but beyond a few bruises he was none the worse. All his stores were seized and the camp looted. His powder and guns were lost, and he, clad in a shirt, a thin coat, and a pair of shoes, with a rifle and four cartridges, was wandering alone in the jungle. After having tried to come across traces of his men, twelve of whom, it may be mentioned, were killed, while six others were wounded, Mr. Selous set off by himself to try and get to his waggons. He shot an animal, and so had something to eat. It was intensely cold at night. He had no blanket, and, attracted by a fire blazing in a native village, he approached it and warmed himself. Hardly had he lain down than he was conscious of the approach of some of the natives. One of them stole his rifle and bolted, while the others threw a handful of dried grass upon the fire. As it blazed up he saw another native preparing to shoot him with a musket, whereupon he fled into the darkness and escaped once more. His position was now worse than before, for he had no food and no rifle. He kept on, however, with indomitable pluck, and after fourteen days of terrible privation he came up with some of his party. It was not until another week that they were able to reach the waggons. It was a narrow escape—narrow enough to have justified the warning of David Thomas. Curiously enough, as soon as he got back to his waggons all feeling of oppression and of presentiment of calamity disappeared.

BEAR-HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

BEAR-HUNTING is one of the winter sports of Russia. The process of "ringing" the bear is thus described by a writer in "Temple Bar":—

The Russian or big bear (Ursus arctus) usually roams during the summer and autumn about the woods, feeding on the bearberries, cranberries, and whortleberries with which the ground is covered, and occasionally venturing near enough to the villages to make havoc in the oat and rye fields, or seize any stray horse or cow. Leaping upon his victim, he breaks in the skull or dislocates the neck with one blow of his tremendous paws, and coolly carries it off in his great jaws into the depths of the forest, where for the moment he is safe from pursuit. About the month of November, however, soon after the first fall of snow, the bear begins to think of taking up his winter quarters, and, after some days wandering to and fro, selects a comfortable spot, and scooping out a convenient hole or ensconsing himself under a fallen tree, coils himself up and goes to sleep for the winter. The peasant whose land he crosses has, however, marked his tracks, and as soon as their doubling and intersecting tell him that the bear is about to lie down, he strikes off to the right or left, and describes a circle on snow-shoes of some five to six versts in circumference, according to circumstances, curving gradually round till he meets the track at the point where he left it. If during this circuit he comes again on the bear's trail, he has to follow it up afresh and begin another ring; if not, he knows that the bear is "ringed." If he is a wise man he keeps his own counsel, as in many places there is great jealousy among the peasants, and a neighbouring villager will not scruple to try and drive the bear of his rival's land, for the chance of being able to ring it on his own. In a week's time he goes round again to make sure that the bear has not moved, cutting the ring if possible a little smaller; then, if he is near Petersburg or any other large town, he posts off to try and sell his bear to some enterprising sportsman.

Now, if a bear hunt is made from Petersburg or Moscow, or indeed anywhere by Russians of the better class—who are as a rule singularly ignorant of the use of their native snow-shoe—it takes the form of an 'oblava,' or drive. The guns are posted in a likely spot, a miscellaneous collection of beaters—men and women and children from the adjoining villages, sometimes numbering two hundred—are sent round to enclose the ring, and keep a continual yelling, while half a dozen of the best hunters of the neighbourhood enter the ring from the far side and endeavour to drive the bear out upon the guns. Here all depends on the correct formation of the ring and the judicious posting of the guns, and if this is properly done the drive is generally useful, the poor bear being so frightened by the unearthly din which greets his half awakened ears, that he is only too glad to bolt in any direction which seems to promise him peace. Occasionally, however, he is not so accommodating, and either turns short back on the hunters who are driving him, or, bewildered by the shouts, charges through the line of beaters and gets clear away. In such cases the position of the beaters is not without danger, and occasionally fatal accidents occur. I have myself seen a peasant who had been so badly bitten and clawed by an old bear which he was endeavouring to drive, that his case seemed all but hopeless; while two years ago, in a ring made near Petersburg, the bear, instead of going forward on the guns, turned to the side, and walking up to an unfortunate 'mujik,' shattered his skull with one blow of his paw—then passing down the line till he came to the end, where a boy was standing with a flag, took off with another "pat" his scalp and one side of his face, and, leaving the poor boy senseless in the snow, retired quietly into the forest without a shot being fired at him.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMON SENSE OF HYPNOTISM.

LLOYD STORE-BEST, in the *New Review* asks why should hypnotism be of use as a therapeutic agent? and says we know, of course, that it is; but why? Unless some reply to this question be forthcoming, hypnotic practice must needs be as empirical as the medical treatment of the Middle Ages, and its results as uncertain as these of the modern exhibition of drugs. In the first place, it is patent that by means of hypnotism we can act *directly* upon morbid mental conditions, being able by reiterated suggestion to create or destroy any fixed idea or habit. Thus the dipsomaniac, thoroughly hypnotised, and inoculated, so to speak, with the horror of intoxicants positively loathes the sight of alcohol, and feels no longer the terrible craving which formerly overpowered his most determined resistance. The morphino-maniac is made to cease his pernicious indulgence in morphia, and escapes, too, the awful Nemesis that, under normal circumstances awaits the discontinuance of the drug. In incipient melancholia, the persistently recurring ideas of suicide may be "suggested away," and the patient rescued from the vicious circle wherein morbid mental and bodily condition perpetually act and react. In brief, the prejudicial idea is removed, and in its stead one tending health-wards is branded indelibly, as it were, upon a mind rendered impressionable as soft metal by the fierce flame of attention at its hottest. The hypnotist, then, can directly "minister to a mind diseased," and break habits injurious to health. But it is not through evil habits alone that the mind reacts prejudicially upon the body, by inspiring actions which are essentially harmful. From the earliest times, the ceaseless reciprocal inter-play of physical and mental conditions has been recognised: so much so, in deed, that in all ages we constantly find psychical remedies prescribed for bodily diseases, and, conversely, special drugs for various forms of mental derangement. The ancients recommended hellebore for insanity; the homœopaths of the last century were prepared to cure those afflicted with love (!), hatred, despondency, &c., by such medicines as aconite and pulsatilla. On the other hand, the great influence of emotional conditions upon organic function has been universally admitted from Aristotle downwards, and the efficacy of belief to produce the physical result anticipated has been again and again emphasised. Thus Paracelsus writing in the sixteenth century distinctly states it as his opinion that the marvellous cures effected by amulets, charms, and the like depended not upon any virtue inherent in these things, but entirely upon the belief in their efficacy. Although in modern medine this principle has been dimly recognised and tentatively employed by the more thoughtful of the profession, who have relied as much perhaps more—on their power of inspiring hope and cheerfulness as upon the resources of the pharmacopœia the results obtained in this direction have naturally been most uncertain, depending, as they do, upon the physician's powers of simulation and knowledge of the patient's mental idiosyncrasy. Contrast with this empirical application of the "medicine of the imagination" the precision of hypnotic treatment, by which, granted a sufficiently deep hypnosis, we can with *certainty* place the sick man in that mental atmosphere most favourable to recovery. If he be hunted by melancholy ideas, those ideas can be exorcised and pleasant thoughts substituted. If he lack hope, it may by suggestion be instilled, and his mind made to dwell with cheerful expectancy upon the symptoms of returning health.

Lastly, it remains to be considered whether hypnotism can be of any service in genuine organic disease. Let us examine the "data" bearing upon the question. We have mentioned above the intimate connection which obtains between bodily and mental states. That such connection was much closer than was hitherto suspected has been recently proved by the researches of modern scientists. The experiments of Richet, Mosso, and Stricker conclusively demonstate that *every* psychical state has its dynamic correlate, attended by objective phenomena, and that every change of mental condition is accompanied by specific vascular modification. For example, as Stricker has shown us, there can take place no mental presentation of a word without appreciable movement in the muscles used in its articulation, the very conception of the word as spoken seeming to depend in some way upon a closed circuit of nervous impulses to and from those muscles. We are all familiar, I suppose, with the fact that steady attention directed to a given part of the body will at length result in some sensation, such as warmth or tingling in that part; but only recently has proof been given by definite experiment and actual measurement that such attention is invariably accompanied by a physical change in the part—namely, an enlargement of the blood-vessels which supply it. This we find well exemplified by the phenomenon of blushing. An individual, much stared at by others, turns his attention to his face; the moment he thinks of it he feels a sensation of increased warmth, the blood-vessels relax, the blood supply is increased, the skin reddens. As Bain has pointed out, too, the area of the blush corresponds to the parts of the body usually exposed to the public gaze. This organic influence of attention likewise explain both the "stigmata" of history and those experimentally produced under hypnosis. The bleeding from the hands and feet which occured in the well-known case of St. Francis d'Assisi was undoubtedly, I think, the result of the "determination of blood" to those parts of the rapt imagination of them as bearing the same marks as the Crucified Christ. Now, in the case of a hypnotised patient, we are enabled to turn the *whole* of the attention to any part of the body and bind it fast by creating there, through suggestion, a continuous sensation, of which the inevitable result will be an increased flow of blood through the arteries supplying that part. Indeed, we may go so far as to create a pathological condition and set up inflammatory processes, of which the starting-point is, of course, always congestion of the blood-vessels differing not at all in nature from the emotional congestion of blushing, and produce a blister, followed by suppuration, &c. In conclusion, then, does it not seem likely, in the light of these facts, that we should be able by means of hypnotic treatment to modify morbid processes, to arrest structural degneration, and to awaken to more vigorous life the diseased part by improving its nutrition through an augmentation of its blood supply?

GOLD DIGGING PAST AND PRESENT.

THE halo of romance which enshrouds and magnifies the things of the past is not entirely caused by the lapse of years. The essence of romance is simplicity, and its power over men's hearts and imaginations is strongest when the passions to which it appeals are the most elementary. A love story will always find more readers than a scientific treatise, however brilliant. There was a rush and a swing about the old stage coach which the modern express train can never imitate. Gold hunting in the feverish days of '51 and '52 meant an unremitting fight between despair and hope, between success and failure. It meant ague and fever, toil of the cruellest kind continued by night and day for months, and in all but a very few instances, ultimate beggary. Yet men had some compensation; they lived in those days. We can imagine nothing to equal the fascination of washing gold-producing soil. Those moments during which the miner hung over his "cradle," cautiously jerking away the last few drops of muddy water, and waiting with glaring eyes and bated breath for the glint of the metal which meant so much to him, must have compressed into their few seconds the excitement of an ordinary man's lifetime.

The days of alluvial digging have gone, and now we have entered upon the purely mechanical era of quartz-crushing. The days of individual effort have also gone. The miner does not now prospect upon his own account; he engages himself to a company. He does not make a fortune, but he averages a better income.

It may interest some of our readers to learn how gold is obtained according to the modern system. The first requisite is a "reef." It does not pay to go deep down into the bowels of the earth for quartz; but when a ridge of the mineral juts up above the surface there is a possibility of a profit accruing to the miner. Such a ridge is, of course, the "reef." The quartz is quarried and broken up into pieces of about the size of road metal by means of crushing machines. It is then ready for the "stamp." It is by no means rare for quartz to contain gold; in fact, it nearly always does do so. The rarity is to find quartz which will repay the trouble of crushing. The "stamps" are heavy cylinders of steel. They are usually lifted up by water power, and allowed to fall upon a base block fitted into the ground. The prepared fragments of quartz rattle down a trough, along which also flows a stream of water until they are brought to rest under the "stamps." Beyond the "stamps" is a very fine sieve. It is clear that the quartz cannot be carried by the water through the sieve until it has been reduced to very fine powder. The process is quite automatic. As the stamps go up and down the fine particles pass on, while their larger brethren are detained. From the stamping process there is no escape until the proper standard of fineness is reached. So far the work is simple; it is in the separation of the gold from the baser minerals that the real difficulty lies. Charged with fine powder the water passes through the sieve, and flows over a shallow bath of mercury. Quicksilver is heavy, but gold is heavier, and into the mercury the larger particles of gold sink. Then the water spreads itself out over plates of copper. Upon the copper is a coating of mercury and cyanide of potassium, and this coating detains yet more of the gold dust. Then the stream moves over a stretch of blankets, and the rough, hairy surface of these catch particles which have evaded the seductions of the bath and the copper plates. Finally the water falls into a deep pit, and from this there is no escape. Everything mineral must sink to the bottom and there remain. The idea of the whole series is to detach the heavy gold and to let everything lighter pass on into the pit. In spite of all efforts much of the precious metal succeeds in reaching the final stage.

To obtain the gold the mercury bath is emptied, the coating carefully scraped off the copper plates, the blankets relieved of their load, and the sediment at the bottom of the pit removed and washed. To get rid of the mercury the mass is put into a retort and heated, whereupon the mercury takes to itself wings of vapour and flies away. There remains a lump consisting of gold, copper, iron, silica, and small quantities of other elements too numerous to mention. The law of gravitation, which has done so much already, completes the work. The heterogenous mass is wetted, the gold sinks to the bottom, and the base constituents form a slag on the surface. The removal of this slag leaves only gold behind.

Such, in brief, is the modern method of work in Australia and Africa to-day. There is not much romance about it, but it is effective. Even that time-honoured miner's implement, the revolver, is now almost unnecessary. Gold diggers do not sleep now with their heads reposing on a bag of dust clutching a pistol in each hand. On the contrary they inhabit comfortable houses, and have no fear of burglars. Poetry has given place to prose, but one sometimes hankers after the old poetry, rough and tragic though it was.

THE DIVORCE COURT SCANDAL.

IN the Divorce Division, London, on Thursday, 23rd ultimo, on the President (Sir Francis Jeune) taking his seat, the case of Brigstocke vs. Brigstocke and Pearce was mentioned.

Mr. Terrell, who had appeared for the petitioner in the suit, said: My Lord, may I ask your Lordship's indulgence with regard to the case of Brigstocke vs. Brigstocke and Pearce? There have been statements made that counsel in the case (that is myself, your Lordship) had misled your Lordship as to the identity of the co-respondent. I need not point out, my Lord, that the identity of the co-respondent is not one of the material issues of the case, although it might have had some weight in questions which might be asked the witnesses with regard to any collusion or any matters in that connection. But so far as any idea of misleading your Lordship is concerned, I entirely repudiate any insinuation that I attempted to mislead your Lordship. The pleadings, as I understood, were before your Lordship. I have ascertained since that they were not in a form in which they ought to have been. I understood also that your Lordship was aware who the co-respondent was. In that respect, from inquiries I have made, I find I was mistaken. If I had known that your Lordship did not know who the co-respondent was, I should have asked leave to see your Lordship, and to inform your Lordship of the fact. That I did intentionally prevent the name of the co-respondent being mentioned in court undoubtedly is the fact. I did it because I considered that having regard to the position of the co-respondent, and that he was sufficiently punished in being brought to this court, I did not see that any advantage ought to be obtained either by political parties or any one else by reason of an offence committed so long ago and under such circumstances. I place myself entirely in your Lordship's hands. If I have misled your Lordship, I apologise. I had no intention of doing so. I had the intention of keeping from the press as much as possible the name of the co-respondent and of his position. There is another matter which I think I ought to mention. It has been stated in this case that the reporters of this court have been bribed to keep this case out of the papers. So far as I am aware, and I have made inquiries into the matter, there is not the slightest foundation for anything of the sort. No reporter was attempted to be bribed, and any one who knows the reporters of this court, and others know that it would be absolutely futile to attempt to bribe the reporters. There is only one way in which newspapers can be bribed, and that is by directly offering them a long column advertisement. I apologise for having misled you, and I assure your Lordship I did not intentionally do so.

The President: I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Terrell, for the very proper statement which you have just made, and I willingly accept your statement that you had no intention of misleading me or withholding from me the real name of the co-respondent, Sir William Pearce. I am sure that you and other gentlemen of your position and experience at the Bar recognise the peculiar duties which are imposed on this court in respect of divorce suits, and recognise also the obligation that rests on members of the Bar to aid the court in the performance of those duties by stating frankly everything that is of importance for the court to know. I can readily understand, Mr Terrell, from what you have said, that you thought that I had been or was aware of the real name of the co-respondent from the pleadings in this case. But as a matter of fact I was not so aware, and for a very simple reason. The petition filed in this case contained originally the designation of Sir William Pearce and the charge of adultery, and a claim for damages, but in the application by the petitioner, with, of course, the concurrence of the co-respondent, the claim for damages was struck out altogether, and the allegation of adultery was admitted, and the title of Sir William Pearce was omitted by the learned registrar. Owing, as I have understood, to the fact that the charge related to a period antecedent to Sir William Pearce's succeeding to the baronetcy, the result was that the pleadings did not contain anywhere the true designation of Sir William Pearce, nor, of course, did therefore the abstract made for my use, and so it came about that as a matter of fact I was wholly ignorant of Sir William Pearce's name. I think it right to add that so far as I know there was nothing else unusual to cause any comment in these proceedings. It may well be as you have indicated that the petitioner and his advisers, knowing that the offence was committed by a young man some years ago, perhaps knowing that the woman was a woman of loose character, and perhaps also believing Sir William Pearce did not know at the time that the woman was married, as may have been the case, although there was some evidence before me pointing to a different conclusion, led you to regard the case as one of a comparatively venal character, and to be willing to spare the co-respondent from anything more than was necessary for the purpose of the petitioner claiming the relief which he sought. But with feelings of that kind I have nothing to do. It may be that there were motives which were defensible, but whatever the motive, I cannot think it justifiable to conceal or to obscure the identify of parties in a divorce suit from the court, not because of any possible difference in the consequences to such persons, because this court does not seek to punish immorality by publicity or otherwise, but because there is a risk that the proper execution of provisions of the law may not be carried out. The Act of Parliament casts upon the court the duty of seeing, so far as it reasonably can, that there be no connivance or collusion, and in the performance of that duty a knowledge of the identify of the parties may be essential. In this case, as you have suggested, had I known the real name of the co-respondent I might have thought it necessary to put certain questions to the witnesses in order to satisfy myself that there was no collusion or connivance. I have no reason to suppose that those questions would not have been satisfactorily answered, but as the knowledge of the identity of the co-respondent only came to me after the hearing—and I think it was properly brought to my notice—I have thought it right to refer the matter to the Queen's Proctor, in order that he may investigate whether there is any ground for supposing that there was either collusion or connivance. I will only add that I think no blame attaches to those gentlemen who report the proceedings here, because even if they knew the name of the co-respondent which they probably did not, it always has been, and I hope it always will be, the practice here not to report in the law proceedings anything that is not publicly stated.

Mr. Terrell: Will your Lordship allow me to say one word with reference to the submission of the case to the Queen's Proctor? I am instructed to say that the Queen's Proctor shall have every assistance from us. He shall see all proofs and papers and also the witnesses.

The President: That is quite right, Mr. Terrell.

CUDDALORE has competed very seriously with Pondicherry this year for ground-nuts, and nearly every steamer that has come to Pondicherry has also taken a part of her cargo at Cuddalore. Some of the French firms have taken to loading at Cuddalore, too, and a steamer, the Khestor, has recently taken her complete cargo of 31,000 bags of ground-nuts from that port only. There are very few arrivals of steamers at Pondicherry, though there are any amount of ground-nuts available, over 500,000 bags having already been stored in the town and more coming in daily.

SPARTAN mothers are not extinct. At Pental Island, in Victoria, a lad was lately bitten on the finger by a snake. He ran home and told his mother, who chopped off the first joint of the finger, tied a ligature round the wrist, and brought him to the local hospital, where the wound was dressed by the doctor on duty, who pronounced the boy out of danger.

ICELAND.

MR. W. E. MEAD, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says:—Almost the first building that attracts the eye of a stranger in Reykjavik is the solidly built stone structure that overlooks the little green square in the centre of the town. This is the Althing-House, the only building in Iceland of any architectural pretensions, and one that would do no discredit to Berlin or Paris. The upper storey contains the National Museum, the middle storey is occupied by the two branches of the Althing, and on the ground-floor is the National Library, the largest collection of books in Iceland. Here are between twenty-five and thirty thousand printed books, and thirteen hundred manuscripts. The collection is miscellaneous, with unexpected riches in some directions, and equally unexpected poverty in others. The richest department is naturally that of Icelandic history and literature, though even this is not complete.

First and foremost, we must note that the country is little better than a desert. The peculiar configuration renders intercourse difficult, and along with the barrenness of the soil makes the conditions of existence strangely hard. People with so little to make life attractive might be pardoned if they were to sink into a stolid indifference to everything but the struggle to keep alive. The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the population numbers seventy thousand souls; but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green girdle round the coast and up the deep, narrow fords. The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacier rivers, and utterly incapable of supporting more than a few scattered inhabitants. Grass is the only considerable crop. The hills and valleys are treeless, and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows, and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist. A Danish merchant at Reykjavik has a wheeled carriage; but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown, and would be useless if known. The backs of horses are the only means of transportation acoross country. Small boats carry travellers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail is an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination. That the Icelanders are poor goes without saying. There is little or no home market; for almost every Icelander has the same products to sell as his neighbour. The circulation of money is therefore very small. If a farmer has direct dealings with the agents for foreign markets, and is sufficiently prosperous to have a little surplus each year, he may handle actual money, but in general the trading at the seaports is literally trading. An Icelander barters a certain number of horses, or sheep, or rolls of dried fish, or balls of hey, for a supply of groceries and other necessaries of life. If he buys books under such conditions, he must want them more than do the rural inhabitants of most countries.

From their books the Icelanders seem to have absorbed the soothing and restful part of culture, the part that gives help and comfort; but their modern writers appear to have no burning message for the world. Reykjavik is not a Weimer; and the intellectual life there, though attractive and to a certain degree stimulating, does not stir one to the depths. We have glanced at the general conditions of life in Iceland, and at the number of books collected for the purposes of the scholar. We have found the conditions on the whole unfavourable for great original scholarship or great literary productiveness. But, on the other hand, Iceland can boast an unusually high standard of intelligence, and can justly be called a nation of readers. The people in the remote country districts have caught the reading habit, and during a considerable part of the year they have every excuse for indulging it. In winter they cannot travel, for they are shut in by drifted snow. They may feed the sheep, cows and horses, and attend to the dairy products. They may spin and weave wool. But otherwise they have little to do except to read and talk and play chess. Fortunately, they have no manufacturing and no business; for mental exertion is almost the only activity that they do not dread. Culture is popular in Iceland, and cultivated men receive due recognition. In material things the Icelanders are far behind the rest of the world. One may question whether, in most parts of the Island, counting out a few of the towns the material civilisation was not on as high a plane a thousand years ago. On any other assumption, one can scarcely understand the old sages, with their tales of the long ships with dragon prows; of feasts in the great halls, through which marched warriors and queenly women to the carved high seats; and of the glitter of gold and precious stones on garments of red and purple and blue. Barbaric display is certainly not the crying sin of the Icelander of to-day. He is contented with a surprisingly short list of the necessaries of life. Diogenes and Thoreau would have felt at home in Iceland, though Diogenes would have been cold in his tub and Thoreau might have tired a little of dried cod-fish.

Politically and socially, the Icelanders are working out their own salvation. They are so far from the sweep of modern political and social questions that they are not perplexed with socialism and anarchism; but the Liberal party is progressive, and is now urging the complete emancipation of women. Icelanders appear for the most part to have little appreciation of foreign politics. Those who have been abroad and have returned to Iceland rapidly lose their grasp of current facts; while those who have remained at home have never had the facts to lose. The great majority of the people have so few facts to deal with at any one time that they do not generalse well on the world at large. Nearly everyone with whom I talked had singular ideas concerning England, Germany, France, Italy, to say nothing about America. The standard is lacking for measuring a country like the United States. The income of our Government for a single day would support the Government of Iceland for ten years. Other comparisons would yield a similar result. A civilisation so simple as the Icelandic does not furnish the rudimentary data for understanding an organism so wonderfully complex as a great modern city like Berlin or Paris or London. Books of the sort that Icelanders can afford to buy can give no adequate idea of the outside world. The false impressions are in few cases corrected by travel; and the natural result is a distorted view of the un-Icelandic world. Yet I hasten to add that the Icelander has a more correct idea of America than most Americans have of Iceland, for the average Icelander has at least a glimmerer of the truth about America, while the average American takes for granted an maginary Iceland as unlike the real one as possible.

THE Rajputana Chiefs have certainly done their duty nobly in connection with the scheme of Imperial Defence. The Jodhpur, Jeypur, Ulwar, and Bikanir Durbars have shown real interest in the movement, and they have not slackened their efforts now that the charm of novelty has worn off. The troops in the two former States are well-disciplined and equipped, and the Rathor Cavalry are particularly good. But they are at present suffering under one disappointment; there is no war going on wherein they can show their mettle, and they will not rest satisfied until they have been used in the field. An admirable spirit this, and one which animates the Imperial Service troops generally, who envy the Kashmir regiments the distinction they have won in the neighbourhood of Gilgit. But while recognising the value of the Rajputs as units in the garrison of India, one must remember that the maintenance of regiments on a war footing involves a serious strain upon the resources of the States. The honour and glory to be gained on a campaign will, in some measure, compensate for this, but the Government of India must be careful to prevent the burthen of military expenditure becoming too heavy. In their eagerness to raise their corps to the level of those of the Native Army, the Chiefs may be tempted to cripple themselves financially, which is certainly what is not desired. In the case of Jeypur, the Maharaja has set a good example to other Princes by meeting the wishes of Government in a way which is extremely acceptable to the Military authorities. He has provided a transport corps instead of troops, a piece of self-denial which cannot be too warmly commended. On a campaign this corps would be of the greatest value, for the transport question is one which is yet far from being solved. The thousand ponies and four hundred carts from Jeypur would be a most welcome addition to the Commissariat Transport train, and their utility would be at once recognised at the front. Money spent on a corps like this is well laid out; and if the Maharaja has had to forego his wish to have troops similar to those organised at Jodhpur and Ulwar, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his transport train is regarded as adding real strength to the defensive preparations in India.

A MAN was seen walking away from the flood waters in Brisbane, on February 5, with a carpet bag in his hand. His tale was pathetic in its brevity. It was: "This is all I have saved from a ten-roomed house." A house in Montague-road, occupied by a Mr. M'Gavin, floated, and was carried by the force of the current inland. In its course it demolished a row of five houses, but was eventually deposited intact in Russell-street above the railway bridge.

MESMERIC "SUBJECTS."

A WRITER in the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the following story of the "Mesmeric" profession:—The man may not have looked very robust, but there was nothing about him to indicate that a daily luncheon of paraffin oil and candles disagreed with him. He seemed to smile with some difficulty, but he afterwards explained that this was not on account of the nature of his business; it was simply a family trait. He had been a "professional," he said, for "nearly twenty years," and he had no reason to suppose that he would be ever found in any other line of business. When he said that he was a "professional," he entered into no particulars. He used the word as if it applied to him and to the fellow-sufferers who occupied the same camp, and as if it applied to none except the "subjects" used by mesmerists and hypnotists who appear before that portion of the public which pays so much per head to see something which they cannot understand.

Nearly everybody has seen the professional mesmerist at work. If this were not so the professional mesmerist would find it necessary to become a bookmaker, or a merchant prince, or something else in the ordinary way. I have seen a large number of him at work, and I remember a period when I looked upon him with the awe to which he was entitled, because at that period he seemed able to perform in an offhand manner a number of feats which, I know now, he had prepared for in a careful and businesslike way. The man who is able to appear at ease upon a stage, of which he is the only occupant, and talk in a casual way to a thousand people about matters of which they understand nothing, and about which he seems to know everything while really knowing very little, is entitled to, at least, a respectful hearing. When the professional mesmerist stood as close to the footlights as he could stand without scorching his trousers, and said he would feel obliged if any member of the audience would take a chair on the stage, for the benefit of a science that was yet in its infancy, I was accustomed to think that he was a stranger in the town and had never laid eyes before upon the persons who rose from amidst the audience and took chairs upon the stage. The subsequent proceedings used to fill me with an amount of wonder that was never worth less than the price of admission.

THE INNOCENCE OF YOUTH.

There always seemed to me to be something more than frank, something bordering upon business incapacity in the statement made by the mesmerist that the power that was in him was not universal; that there did exist here and there, a person who was not subject to his will; still, it seemed to me, even when I accepted every statement without question, that the mesmerist was unusually fortunate, to put it on no higher grounds, in pointing his finger at persons who seemed to be subservient to his will in a rather wholesale way. It never occurred to me then that the mesmerist and any of his "subjects" had ever met before. It was something of a shock to discover that I had been in error, and that even in mesmerism or hypnotism there is, among those who adopt it as a means of livelihood, a streak of business as cold and calculating as can be found upon the Stock Exchange.

Like ordinary people, mesmeric subjects are born. They are, however, of little use until they are made. They are not always imaginative. There seemed to be an almost striking lack of the imaginative quality about William Smith, who said that he had been accustomed to eat candles for so much per day for many years. He was eight years old, he said, when he first became a subject. He did not know that he was a subject until he had been told that he was. Subjects of that age are, he said, of little use for public purposes, in fact, are hardly ever used. They are considered good enough for amateurs, whose powers as mesmerists are of a rather weak order. To be thoroughly available for public purpose, a man, Mr. Smith said, should be at least twenty years of age. Women were useless as professional subjects. The public would not stand them, and the public, in Mr. Smith's opinion, was quite right upon this point, though some of his reasons seemed to rest upon insecure foundations. It made him laugh, he said, though he did not laugh, to think of the acute stage of trepidation which crossed him the first time he walked upon a public stage at the back of a professional mesmerist. He feared that he might not answer the purpose, and that by a failure at the very outset might ruin a career which his family and friends said could not be other than a glittering success. William's father expressed the opinion that he would be "a go," as he was nothing more or less than a mental rag, and in this opinion the rest of the family and all of William's acquaintances acquiesced. He was eighteen years old at the time, and as he had been questioned beforehand by the mesmerist, the latter knew just what William could do without undue exertion. He was put under the "influence" and ordered to dance. He danced. I asked him if he had ever danced before. He said he had always been able to dance. Then he explained that "subjects" who danced or sang had always been able to dance or sing. While they danced or sang on the stage in answer to the will of the mesmerist they were honestly under his influence and did not know what they were doing, yet at the same time his influence would have been powerless to make them dance or sing unless they had known how to do so.

THE SALARIES OF SUBJECTS."

William said that he had not cultivated a taste for paraffin oil or candles from his youth up. He ate them when he was under the "influence." He did not eat them knowingly. He could not sit down at any moment and make a meal of candles, no matter how hungry he might be or how fine the quality of the candles might be. He preferred "bitter" to paraffin oil, but when he drank the latter he was unaware of the fact, and as he knew nothing about drinking it and suffered no ill effects from it, it was all in the way of business. The man who put his feet into a bucket of cold water with his boots on, thinking he was giving his feet a hot bath, was "quite straight," William said, and had no idea of what an idiot he was making of himself until the "influence was taken off." Nearly every mesmeric subject, he said, was a "professional." They knew each other, and they were known to the "professional mesmerists." In a city like London there might be several "mesmeric exhibitions" under way at the same time. When this was so few subjects were unemployed. The moment a mesmerist came to town his apartments were invaded by subjects. He tried them all and engaged those who were most subservient to his "influence," and were at the same time able to conduct themselves in such a way as to be acceptable to the public. A man who could dance under the "influence" was nearly always sure of an engagement. A man possessed of a hearty laugh and able to keep it up for serveral minutes was seldom idle. Comic singers were always in demand.

The profession was rather crowded now, William said, as business was rather slack, and long engagements were very scarce. He had earned as much as £3 a week and as little as £1 10s. in a regular engagement. Few "subjects" were paid more than £3 a week, and salaries ranged between £1 and £3. He had travelled, he said, all over the United Kingdom, and had also been in foreign parts. Many mesmerists carried their subjects with them, William said. By doing this they saved time, he said, and prevented the public from being disappointed by an uneven display.

THE objection lodged against Barbara on the last day of the Rawal Pindi races, has not yet been settled. The Calcutta Turf Club, which was referred to, has asked for a full statement of the facts to be forwarded by post to Calcutta. The grounds on which the objection was lodged, arose at the Agra races last November, so the Pindi stewards have to obtain the facts from Agra before they can be sent to Calcutta. We do not think there was any necessity for a reference to the Calcutta Turf Club by the stewards of the Rawal Pindi races. The objection set forth the plea that Barbara had won a race of the value of over Rs. 200 at the Agra November meeting. The stewards were called upon to do no more than to refer to the official record of that meeting which was to be found in the "Racing Calendar Sheet," wherein it is distinctly set forth that Barbara won only Rs. 160. The Pindi stewards are not competent to busy themselves outside of this bare fact, but should have accepted the official return as their sole guide in disposing of the objection. We offer no opinion as to the rights or wrongs of the case, observes the Lahore paper, but the responsibility of the case rests on the Agra stewards, and they can best explain matters to the Calcutta Turf Club. The Pindi stewards have nothing to do with the actions or opinions of the Agra or any other stewards. Apart from this case, our contemporary considers that unless a notice is published before the entries to a race-meeting close, setting forth how the surplus money in excess of the stakes, is to be disposed of, all the money accruing to the winner must be paid to the owner. It is not competent for the stewards, after the entries have closed, to apportion the added money, in any different manner. Besides the protecting of the maiden of any particular horse or pony at the last moment, by deciding to pay the winner, say, only Rs. 50 and the second pony Rs. 200 or more, may not be acceptable to the other owners who are interested in the race.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Sullivan, Lt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, from Delhi.
Cunliffe, Major, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave, from Bareilly.

APRIL 12.

Orr, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, H C, on leave, from Ellichpur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Sullivan, Lt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on furlough, to

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" sends some striking news about bullet-proof uniforms. It seems that the Austrian War Office on Monday tested a garment made of "a bullet-proof uniform cloth," the invention of an inhabitant of Mannheim. The trials are given out to have been entirely satisfactory. "Bullets fired at a very short range failed to penetrate the cloth." The "cloth" must be a strange substance indeed. Any form of chain armour is, of course, out of the question in these days. It is generally recognised among experts that a mail suit to be of real service against the modern rifle could not but be of almost intolerable weight. As it happened, there was in the "Times" on Tuesday a brief message which shows the terrible effect of a shot from a Mannlicher rifle. From an examination of the body of a soldier, who was accidentally killed in the neighbourhood of the Vienna Arsenal, it is seen that the bullet acted almost as if it were an explosive:—"The steel covering broke off from the leaden core, and, owing to the great speed at which it entered the body, it worked itself a wide passage, and when found was quite flat. The leaden portion made a separate and independent channel. The two punctures together made an absolutely fatal wound.

There are only thirty vessels as yet in the world's mercantile marine whose speed exceeds nineteen knots an hour; but we are driving faster all along, and, with double as many over eighteen and nearly two hundred over fifteen, it would seem as though our ocean expresses would soon be running their twenty knots as often as we run our fifty miles and more on the rail; and doing it with at least the punctuality of the Flying Scotchman. Even now the arrival in the Mersey or the Thames is known to half-an-hour as soon as the telegram comes in from the first home signal station—Brow Head or whichever it may be—and the preparations for landing the passengers and discharging the cargo are at once begun. There is no time to lose. The Custom House has to be notified; so has the Post Office; and at Liverpool and elsewhere the steam tender has to go out to the big ship with the health and other officers, while the hotel people are warned as to the expected invasion, and the railway company have to make up their special trains. And altogether so many folks are interested that into our newspaper shipping news of late there has crept the announcement of the very hour at which the ship is expected to be alongside. Punctual to her time she comes. Her mails have gone; her passengers have, most of them, landed; but her cargo is of quite as much importance as a means of money-making; and punctuality means all the difference between a profit and a loss. And if you watch her as she is ending her voyage you may sometimes notice a little cloud of red and white gliding hastily downwards from some unexpected point in the rigging; and that is the flag of the pilot who has seen the ship home.

The Admiralty sends out the following official communication with reference to the report that the cruiser Undaunted had grounded off Alexandria:—"Her Majesty's ship Undaunted touched the ground in leaving Alexandria Harbour by the new passage. The damage is reported to be slight, and is being repaired. She will shortly proceed to Malta. The report that the ship remained aground is incorrect.' Everyone will be pleased to hear, says the "Westminster Gazette," that the alarming reports first published about the Undaunted turn out to have been exaggerated. Her commander has the reputation of being one of the pluckiest and most popular of the officers in the service; and it would have been a matter of general regret if his name had been linked with an unfortunate disaster. But these accidents to the very costly vessels of the nation are getting unpleasantly common. Within less than three years the following have more or less come to grief:—The Sultan, the Naiad, the Apollo, the Victoria, the Serpent, the Howe, and now the Undaunted. The old taunt of the merchant service that a proper knowledge of navigation was a thing unknown in the Navy, is of course without foundation; but if it be true that our naval commanders, as a rule, are both skilful and careful—and if, as Lord Spencer said on Wednesday night, there is no fault whatever to be found with naval construction—why then—all we can say is that Her Majesty's ships are exceedingly unlucky.

The "Bulletinul Publicatiunilor Militare," which is the journal of the Military Society of Bucharest, gives some interesting particulars concerning the Roumanian fortifications between the easternmost outliers of the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps, and the angle of the Danube at Galatz, which are expected to be completed during the summer. These works lie along the defensive line Fokshani, Namolosa, Galatz, and consist of two lines. The formost of these has 15 semicircular batteries, of which the guns are placed in revolving armoured turrets on the Schumann system. These mount in all 345 guns: 210 of 87 mm. (1·45"); 90 of 53 mm. (2·08"); 15 of 12 cm. (4·72"), and 30 mortars, also of 12 cm. The second line lies 1,300 yards behind the first, and comprises 42 batteries, in 14 groups of three each, the several groups covering the intervals in the first line. Each of the second line batteries mount four quick-firing 53 mm. guns, and a 12 cm. quick-firing mortar, these being in some-what lighter turrets than those of the advanced batteries. The second line having 210 pieces, the whole defensive system includes 455. Inasmuch as the guns of the rear batteries have a range of more than 4,300 yards, the fire of five batteries can be combined. Behind this line, which is believed to be impregnable the field army will form, and can there manœuvre in safety, and be ready to assume the offensive at the proper moment. Even if the enemy should be able to seize one or more of the advanced batteries, and direct an attack upon the second line, he would be within its fire, concentrated with that of the collateral advanced batteries. In short, it is believed that no enemy can gain a position between the fortified lines without suffering losses so terrible that the assailants would be wholly incapable of resisting the onset of fresh troops. And further, it is thought that the complicated machinery of the turrets, though capable of being managed with certainty by experienced men, would make the guns useless to an enemy, even if he succeeded in capturing them.

General Loizillon has considerably modified the arrangements for the French autumn manœuvres laid down by his predecessor. The "grand manœuvres" will be those of the 2nd and 3rd corps, which will be formed as the 9th and 12th corps were in the manœuvres of last year. They will thus have their normal organization, their active divisions being reinforced by a reserve division for each corps instead of the projected formation of one active and two reserve divisions. In the 3rd corps, however, the 6th division, being attached to the garrison of Paris, will not share in the operations, being replaced by a brigade of marine infantry. The manœuvres of these corps will be under the supreme direction of General Billot, who will also have the 1st Cavalry Division at his disposal, and they will take place between Amiens, Rouen, and Compiegne. They will cover a period, in all, of twenty days, and M. Carnot will probably review the troops on September 15. Except in the 1st, 4th, 10th, 11th, and 12th regions, the other corps will manœuvre during fifteen days, either by divisions or brigades, as the case may be.

The following letter from the Royal Sovereign, published in the "Globe," is declared by Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth to be exaggerated; he stated that the official returns show her rolling to be easy and moderate in extent:—

"At sea, 3rd March. I am writing under great difficulties as my chair is sliding first to starboard and then to port. During more than 20 years I have had experience of all classes of ships, from two-deckers and five-masters to sloops and gunboats, but never have I seen such an unmitigated wallower as the Royal Sovereign.—We left Vigo on February 11, and have not ceased rolling for one second since. The whether has been lovely; we have long swells, short swells, no swells, but that is a matter of perfect influence to this ship, for she goes on roll, roll, at sea and at anchor—14 degrees each way at anchor at Madeira and Grand Canary. Try to get alongside in a boat and the accommodation ladder is one moment eight or nine feet over your head and the next four feet under water. A Portuguese officer who called on us said he saw no reason why their most abject gun-boat should not destroy us in ten minutes. For, said he, you could make no firing, it being a toss up whether you aim at the sun or at the bottom of the ocean, and you expose at each lurch about ten feet of the unarmoured vitals of the ship below the armoured belt. Last night, we excelled ourselves—dead calm and the water absolutely once on our high freeboard upper deck. I cannot tell you the angle of the roll as the battens are noi high enough to measure it, and the pendulum sends against the frame. Meanwhile the other ships—Rodney, Immortalite, and Speedwell—were goingalong quite comfortably. Of course, under certain circumstances any ship will roll, but the Royal Sovereign has never left oft since she started on February 11. As this motion is independent of the magnitude of the swell, surely it could be checked by a proper arrangement of bilge keels. If these would make it difficult to dock our eight leviathans, the dock sill's must be altered, as the ships at present are perfectly useless for fighting purposes.—P.S.—All our crockery was smashed long ago."

At the annual general meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Admirals Cleveland and Long and Major Edye of the Marine Corps were elected to serve on the Council as representing the Navy, vice the retiring members. It is with considerable pleasure that we note the selection of these officers, and particularly that an officer of the Marines has been elected as a naval member of the Council by the votes of naval men. It is another piece of evidence that the Navy and Marines are one service, and confirmatory of the existence of that bond of comradeship which obtains between the naval and marine elements, and which it must be the desire of every good wisher to the Sea Service to see drawn closer and closer.

NOTICES.

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THAT HIDEOUS FRECKLE AND OILY SKIN MAR YOUR LOVELINESS.

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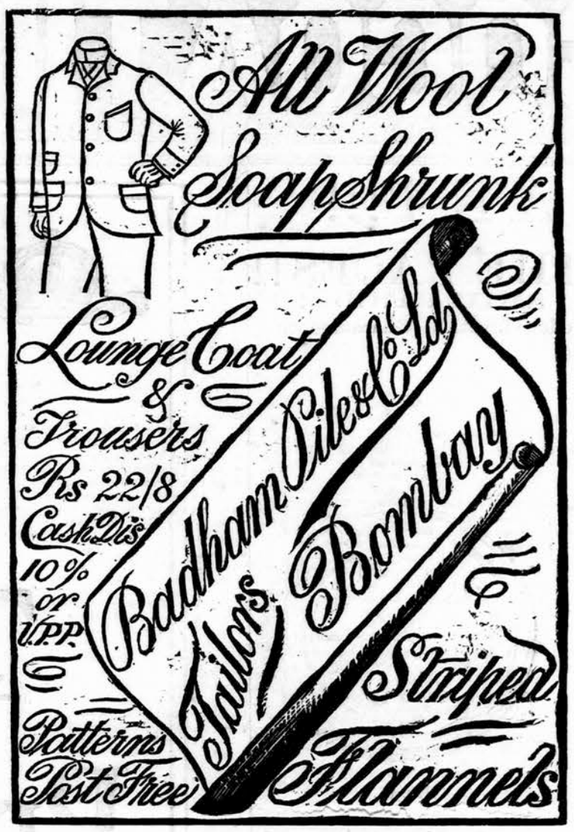

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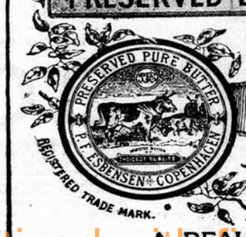

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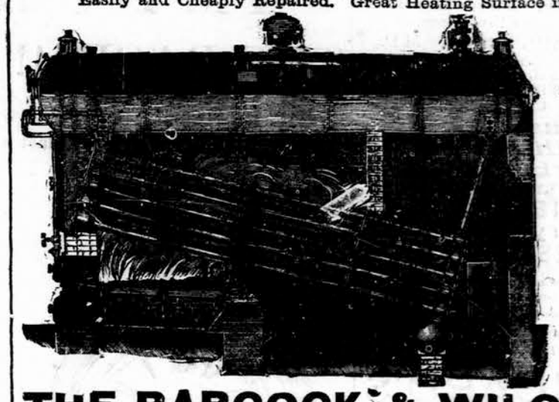

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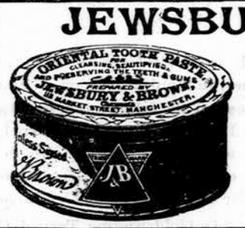

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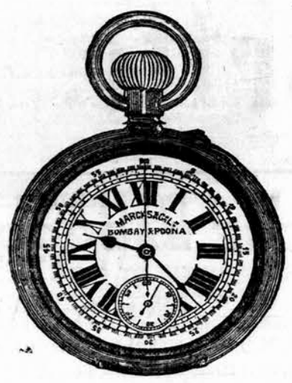

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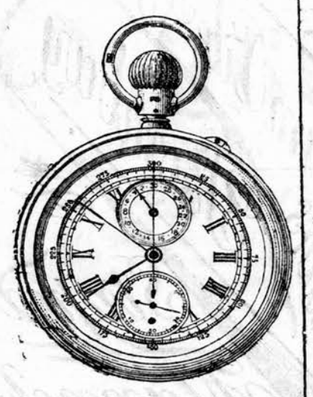
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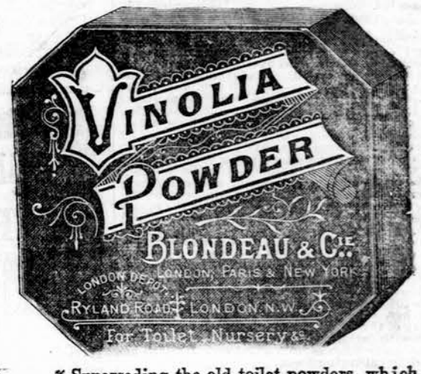

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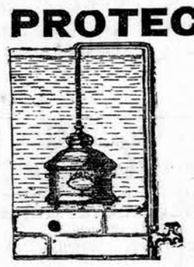

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